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Ship Attack Stirs British; Finns Still Cling to Viborg; Welles in Switzerland

The World's Day—At a Glance
March 4, 1940

War Summary: Both Sides Claim Air Victory

Counter measures against aerial attacks on merchant shipping took on primary importance following a German bombing and machine-gun attack on the 8,441-ton British liner Domala in the English Channel. The badly-damaged vessel reached a British port, with 108 of the 301 passengers and crew listed as fatalities or missing. Four Netherlands vessels were also reported to have been bombed and machine-gunned by German planes in the North Sea.

Seventh month of the war began with both the Allies and Germany claiming the initial period had reacted to their advantage. Premier Daladier stressed Allied control of the seas, while a German communiqué set at 532 the number of merchant ships sunk—a figure which contrasts with 438 tallied by neutral sources.

In Finland, Finnish forces were still holding back the Russian advance at the gates of the Port of Viborg, repelling attacks on three sides, one coming from over the ice of Viborg Bay.

North of Lake Ladoga, Finns announce they have driven back a Russian attack, the Russians losing 1,200 men, while in the far north, the Finnish forces were stated to be pushing back the Russian advance northward from Nautsi.

On the Western Front the French reported increasing activity in the German lines, "several" new divisions were reported to have been added to the German forces.

In the air Germany claimed that three French planes had been shot down March 2, and a fourth March 3. The French claimed to have downed two German planes March 2. British fighters, through misunderstanding, brought down one of their own bombers. Meanwhile Germans expressed regret at shooting down two Belgian planes over Belgian soil March 2, the explanation advanced being that a German pilot thought he was over French soil and was being pursued by Allied planes. Long-distance reconnaissance flying continued on all sides.

Welles in Switzerland After Reich Visit

BASEL, Switzerland (AP)—United States Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles was en route from Berlin to Paris today. President Roosevelt's "listener at large" said he planned to rest in Lausanne, taking the Simplon-Orient express for Paris either Tuesday or Wednesday night.

Baron H. Sigismund von Bibra, Counsellor of the Berne German Legation, was at the station when Mr. Welles arrived, but said he had come to "greet the German Undersecretary for Waters and Forests who arrived on the same train." [Details: Page 2.]

U. S. Air Lines Fly 11 Months Without Fatality

CHICAGO (AP)—At midnight, Feb. 26, domestic scheduled airlines of the United States completed 11 months without a fatality, the Air Transport Association of America announced today. During the period, the lines flew 78,460,700 plane miles and carried 1,895,700 passengers, for a total of 737,450,000 passenger miles.

Palestine Jews Bar British Land Restrictions

JERUSALEM (AP)—The National Council of Palestine Jews adopted unanimously today a resolution declaring that, while anxious to co-operate with the Allies, it could not accept new British regulations restricting the sale of land by Arabs to Jews.

Composers See Intimidation in Leader's Arrest

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers asserted today that the arrest of Gene Buck, President of the Society, in Phoenix, Ariz., Feb. 22 was part of a campaign of "intimidation and terrorization" by the National Association of Broadcasters.

The Board said radio executives had fought for eight years to break "Ascap's" collection power for royalties for composers whose work makes up 70 per cent of radio entertainment.

Raid on I. R. A. Yields Arms and Documents

BELFAST (AP)—A large quantity of arms and documents were seized in a police raid today in West Belfast, which is a center of Irish Republican Army activity.

Dairymen Agree to Aid Relief-Subsidy Plan

NEW YORK (AP)—Officials of the United States Department of Agriculture reported that dairy farmers had agreed to supply milk at five cents a quart to New York City relief recipients and possibly low-paid Works Projects Administration workers. The Federal Government will pay dealers an indemnity of up to three cents a quart for the milk. The City will establish and operate several hundred distribution stations. Subsidies will come from customs receipts.

950 Canadians Volunteer to Aid Finland

TORONTO (AP)—Col. Fraser Hunter, Liberal member of the Ontario Legislature and World War veteran, said today that some 950 volunteers would leave Canada shortly to fight for Finland. He said volunteers included about 700 Canadians and 250 Finnish-Canadians. He expected about 200 volunteers from the United States.

Research Group Maps Survey of Housing Needs

NEW YORK (AP)—A survey of housing needs and their relation to re-employment opportunities will be made by the Twentieth Century Fund, Evans Clark, Executive Director, said today. The investigation "will attempt to determine how residential construction can be stimulated with a view to contributing to restoration of a higher level of employment, meeting the recognized need for more adequate housing for the American people, and making more effective use of the country's available resources."

300,000 Polish Prisoners on German Farms

BERLIN (AP)—Some 300,000 Polish war prisoners are helping to do German farming, authorized sources said today. Germany needs at least 800,000 more agricultural workers. Already 140,000 Polish civilians, of whom about 40 per cent are women, have signed up. They are allowed to send 50 marks (about $20) a month to their families in Poland. From Italy there are to come 30,000 workers, from Slovakia 25,000, and from the Netherlands about 3,000.

Ryan Asks Federal Aid in Dock Strike

NEW YORK (AP)—Joseph P. Ryan, President of the International Longshoremen's Association, asked for Federal assistance today in settling the week-old strike of 5,000 longshoremen in South Atlantic ports. Mr. Ryan asserted the ship operators' only excuse for refusing to grant the men a higher wage scale was a surplus of labor in most southern ports.

In Washington: Arnold Calls Labor Leaders

By the Associated Press

Thurman Arnold, leader of the Justice Department's nation-wide drive on high costs in the construction industry, has disclosed that he asked for a conference with labor leaders who will meet here this week to discuss opposition to his program.

The Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, Matthew Woll, told the Senate Finance Committee today that operation of the reciprocal trade program might expose the United States to "depressing competition" after the end of the European War.

Four farm leaders laid before Congress today a proposed revamping of the farm loan system, which they said would make land banks self-supporting yet cut the interest rates to farmers. They would put a flat 3 per cent interest charge on farm real estate loans. Farmers now pay 3½ per cent on land bank loans and 4 per cent on land bank commissioner loans.

A meeting of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee will be called this week to consider the proposal of Senator Theodore F. Green (D) of Rhode Island for an investigation of wire tapping in three eastern states.

The Labor Board reported that it had received 52 petitions from employers since it changed its rules six months ago and allowed them to petition for elections when opposing unions claim majority representation. The Board reported that 1,026,813 votes had been cast in 2,631 collective-bargaining elections since it began operating in 1935.

Seven Years Of New Deal: What Is Next?

President and his Cabinet attend church; silent on plans regarding a third term.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 4—The Chief Executive of the United States and the officials of the Government paused today to seek divine guidance in achieving a better brotherhood both in the Nation and in the world.

To commemorate the beginning of the eighth year of his Administration, President Roosevelt, his family, the members of his Cabinet and his principal legislative leaders attended special religious services at St. John's Episcopal Church and listened to a prayer that spiritual wisdom purify the motives and enlighten the acts of statesmen in order that peace may come to all people.

The prayer, which was delivered by Dr. Endicott Peabody, Headmaster of Groton School which President Roosevelt attended as a boy, asked that "almighty God, who art the Father of all men, deliver thy children from the cruelties of war, and lead all nations into the way of peace."

Unity Stressed

Addressing the highest officers of the Government, Dr. Peabody petitioned that they first see themselves as ministers of God and seek His honor and glory.

"Teach us to put away all bitterness and misunderstanding, both in Church and State," Dr. Peabody said, "that we, with all the brethren of the son of man, may draw together as one comity of peoples, and dwell evermore in the fellowship of that Prince of Peace, who liveth and reigneth with Thee in the unity of the Holy Spirit, now and ever.

"Save us from ourselves, and show us a vision of a world made new. May Thy spirit of peace and illumination so enlighten our minds that all life shall glow with new meaning and new purpose: through Jesus Christ our Lord."

The President, tanned and rugged from his sea trip, sat with bowed head as the Rev. Oliver J.

(Continued on Page 7, Column 5)

Place of Origin

By a Staff Artist

On the Way

"Or taking smudged proofs in the composing room may be the future's Nye or Rogers or Dooley."

Where Look For Star Of U. S. Wit?

It is manifest that the common people of the world are clinging to humor as a means of keeping their balance in a stressful world. To record and advance this tendency, The Christian Science Monitor is devoting to today's humor 12 articles out of its 36 in the spring series, "On With the Job."

By Erwin D. Canham
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If there is some Shangri La today, where the world retains in an imaginary sanctuary the essential ingredients for a continuing civilization, surely it has an important chamber for the preservation of humor.

We have much tangible evidence that this is so. From all corners of the world today come accounts of how the common people—if not the statesmen—are clinging with firm and desperate grip to the saving grace of humor. It is the lifeline, second only to religion,

(Continued on Page 7, Column 1)

Soviet Secrets On Arms Bared In Finn Spoils

Upon only one of five fronts have the Reds been able to record a successful advance.

The famous Red Army of the Russians is no longer a mystery. Fighting with the Finns has enabled military observers to tell just how many men it has; how it is distributed; how much mechanized equipment, including tanks, goes with each army corps.

The Christian Science Monitor's special correspondent in Finland in an accompanying article shows exactly what forces the Finns are facing on the five active fronts, their respective tank corps, the nature of the tanks, the army corps headquarters and their immediate objectives.

Of the five fronts, only one—that of the Karelian Isthmus, with its three army corps and easy communications — has shown the Russians able to organize a successful advance.

Thus, while the Russians, with an overwhelming superiority in numbers are closing in upon the port of Viborg on the north and east, the Finns have driven back the Russians to the north of Lake Ladoga, where two Red army corps of seven divisions have been trying since the beginning of the war to push round the lake.

Even at the almost encircled Viborg, the Finns are exacting a high price from the Red army for every advance, retiring in good order when necessary to prepared positions.

Details of foreign support to the Finns—though the facts are clothed in military secrecy—disclose that Swedish assistance totaling $100,000,000 and perhaps as many as 13,000 men headed the list of outside aid.

Arms and Men

By Edmund Stevens
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS, Finland, March 4—The Red Army—that mysterious semi-Asiatic juggernaut which has been giving many an anxious moment to other nations' generals, statesmen and public—has become less of a mystery since the Finnish war.

Hitherto, save for impressive parades on the Red Square in Moscow twice a year and data known to one or two of the better posted foreign intelligence services, little was known of the Red Army, its size and character. The great imponderables—morale and fighting efficiency—were a complete mys-

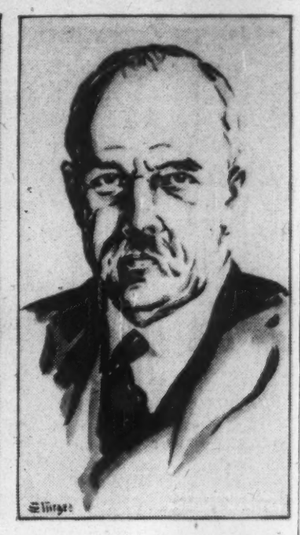
(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Siege Around Viborg aim of advancing Reds: Page 4.

Blockade Experts Sent to U. S.

By a Staff Artist

Frank Ashton-Gwatkin
Adviser on policy to British Ministry of Economic Warfare



Charles Rist
Acting Economic Adviser to French Ministry of Blockade

Allies Foster American Ties; London-Rome Relations Tense

NEW YORK, March 4 (AP)—Two emissaries from the British and French Governments, sent here to ease friction caused by the Allied blockade of Germany, arrived today on the U. S. liner Washington. The ship had been detained by British authorities at Gibraltar for three hours of contraband inspection.

The emissaries Frank Ashton-Gwatkin and Prof. Charles Rist, left immediately for Washington to report to their respective Ambassadors. Both were reluctant to discuss their mission, saying they were here merely in an advisory capacity.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 4—In sending two blockade experts to the United States, Britain and France are confident that henceforward their Washington Envoys will have full technical details at their fingertips to help in the arduous task of ironing out the difficulties of wartime trade.

Due in New York today on the Washington, the blockade experts are Mr. Frank Ashton-Gwatkin, adviser on policy to the British Ministry of Economic Warfare, and Prof. Charles Rist, acting economic adviser to the French Ministry of Blockade.

While Mr. Ashton-Gwatkin is especially qualified to advise on contraband matters, and authorities here insist that these will be his chief concern, it is also understood that the whole question of Anglo-American trade will be viewed.

The British as well as the French have under discussion with the United States Department of State various questions growing out of the Allied blockade.

By Saville R. Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, March 4—The delicate and eventful Anglo-Italian negotiations over the part Italy shall play in Europe's economic war have come to an inconclusive end of a chapter.

The event which wrote "finis" to the chapter was the Italian Foreign Office's protest against British halting of coal shipments from Germany to Italy.

The note, published today, declares that Britain has endangered its "economic and political relations with Rome." It charges that the British action is contrary to the letter and spirit of international law, which safeguards the legitimate commerce of belligerents and third parties.

The note goes further than the question of stopping German coal, which has been routed to Italy via Rotterdam. It protests the delay of Italian ships and the interception of Italian mail which it claims violates the postal convention of 1907.

Italy contends that the British action "disturbs profoundly the mechanism of international exchange," and broadly hints that the British action may compromise the so-called "Gentlemen's Agreement," which established relations between Italy and Britain on April 16, 1938, after a period of strain.

Feelings Run High

Although there were reports that Britain has agreed to permit some 16 Italian ships to sail—ships which missed the March 1 deadline and were loading at Rotterdam—this exception did little to ameliorate the Italian feeling.

A bitter press campaign has begun led by Roberto Farinacci, outspoken member of the Fascist Grand Council, who termed Britain's move "an act of arrogance and insolence."

These developments appear simple enough on the surface.

Seen in perspective this action may mark the waning of a period in which the British blockade control dealt very lightly indeed with Italy in hope of enlisting its sympathies and at least negative co-operation.

Now Italy is sternly compelled to exert itself to find other means of securing enough foreign coal to meet its needs. Recent negotiations with Britain to provide British coal as a substitute for German clearly have not borne fruit.

Thus on Feb. 20 the British trade delegation sailed home

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Suit Seeks Readjustment In Boston's Assessments

Court action charges city assessors spread 'demoralization and ruin' by actions.

Court action to bring about a readjustment of Boston's real estate assessments, now estimated to be from $300,000,000 to $500,000,000 too high, burst upon downtown Boston today. Assessors of the City of Boston were charged in Suffolk Superior Court with "spreading ruin and demoralization through the ranks of the City's property owners by false valuation of City property.

This action gave final verification to recent reports that information was being gathered quietly by a number of different real estate agencies. Figures were cited to show that, for example, in 411 properties sold during 1937-38, the assessment figure was $10,952,700 but the sale price reached only $5,367,794, or 49 per cent of the assessed valuation.

More recently the sale of the Federal National Bank Building at Devonshire and Water Streets was cited as an example of the assessment discrepancy. At this sale, Jan. 29, the sale price was $265,000, against an assessed valuation of $990,000.

Suit by Taxpayers

Today's court charges were made in a suit filed by Alexander C. Lincoln, representing 11 taxpayers: Roger Amory, Morris Epstein, Paul H. Hines, Lena Mandell, Hugh Mellor, Herbert L. Surette, Thomas H. Russell, Norman B. Smith, E. Sohier Welch, Richards M. Bradley, and Arthur N. Blakemore.

The bill asks the Court to issue a writ of mandamus against the assessors, commanding them to perform their official duties fairly and reasonably and to refrain from valuing taxable property otherwise than at its fair cash value.

Mr. Hines, speaking for the petitioners, said the action was brought "to test whether there is any protection under our laws against confiscation of homes and other real estate through valuations known to be out of line with the facts."

Warning on Assessments

Continuation of the present system of assessing, he said, "will spread ruin and demoralization and destroy half our savings. We must revise our present system to restore crumbling municipal and private finances."

Real estate in Boston, Mr. Hines declared is "grossly overassessed."

"I would almost seem," he said, "as though there were a giant conspiracy to crush real estate in its entirely."

Business is being driven from the city and new enterprises are restrained from coming in, he warned.

"Boston has been living on its past but that can no longer continue."

Survey of Sales

In the real estate men's survey of sales prices and assessments early in January, the Boston Real Estate Exchange told of three parcels sold in the market district for $37,000. The property, the Exchange reported, was assessed for $108,000.

Similarly, two parcels in the North End, assessed for $19,400, sold for $2,500; and two parcels in the retail district, assessed for $368,000, sold for $92,500.

The total valuation of the downtown wards last year was $750,836,000; the other wards totaled $686,753,300.

Contest Opens in Senate On 'Hatch Law' for States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 4—Senator Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico caused some of his colleagues in the Senate to squirm uncomfortably again today as he proposed another bill calculated to separate politics from the public service. This was an amendment to the famous Hatch Act which would do for many state employees what the original law has accomplished for Federal employees.

The Senate faces immediate action on the measure, and it has received the emphatic indorsement of the National Civil Service Reform League, just before entering the battle.

This is part of the drive for civil service reform and elimination of politics from public office which is distinguishing the closing days of the seventy-sixth session. It is coupled with the Ramspeck bill which would blanket in tens of thousands of Federal workers under civil service.

The original Hatch Law, passed amidst controversy over revelations after the 1938 congressional election, prohibited Federal employees from taking active part in political campaigns. That bill was criticized on the ground that it would leave State employees as free as ever to become pawns of local "machines." It would handicap politicians who had Federal patronage by depriving them of support of workers, but would leave state machines in full effect.

Pressure on States

Now Mr. Hatch seeks to remedy this omission, and to rivet down his reform. The new bill would purify state agencies which receive Federal funds, under penalty of seeing these funds withdrawn. It would authorize the Civil Service Commission to order Government agencies to suspend loans or grants to a state agency whose employees violated the Act's drastic political curbs, and give the Commission authority to determine whether there had been violations.

Those most affected by the prohibition would be employees of state highway departments, social security branches, and many other state agencies which get Federal funds. Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky favors the amendment and declares it will pass, but it has strong opponents in Senator Sherman Minton (D) of Indiana and Senator Scott W. Lucas (D) of Illinois.

The crux of the proposal comes in relation to frequent clashes between rival organizations run by senators, using Federal patronage and state organizations, using local patronage.

League Enters Fray

The National Civil Service Reform League has entered the fray with a vigorous statement. The League declares the enactment vital "in the interest of sound government administration and our free election system."

"Every reason that prompted adoption of the Hatch Law in 1939 applies with equal force to the Hatch amendment," it says.

Taxpayers are unlikely to become enthusiastic over compensating public employees for political service rather than for faithfulness to the public itself, the report continues.

It adds: "The spectacle of officers and employees in the public service wrangling among themselves in political factional fights, party conventions controlled by public employees, and political clubhouses often run by public employees, would hardly commend itself to public favor."

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Tomb of 1,100 B. C. Pharaoh Yields Rich Historical Prize

CAIRO, Egypt, March 4 (AP)—A king's ransom in gold and jewels—hidden for 3,000 years in what historians class as one of the most important tombs to be discovered—is today being examined by archaeologists who hope thereby to add new chapters to the record of ancient Egypt.

The tomb of Psou Sennes, second King of the twenty-first Dynasty of Egypt, has crowned 10 years of toil by the French Egyptologist, Pierre Montet. It was discovered two weeks ago and the sarcophagus opened Feb. 28.

Working for Strasbourg University, Professor Montet grubbed patiently for a decade in the sands of San el Hagar, west of the Nile as a holiday resort.

There under the great temple built by Rameses, Professor Montet found the tomb entrance, a shaft four feet deep, which led to an anteroom. A short passage led the explorer to the burial chamber, 22 feet long, nine feet wide and nine feet high, with walls of rose granite.

Inside the huge sarcophagus, also of rose granite and carved with symbolic figures of the dead King and the god Osiris, lay the mummy of the ruler of an empire which was old when Homer sang of Troy, the head encased in a mask of pure gold.

The prize, sought in vain by such distinguished Egyptologists as Sir Flinders Petrie in the ruins of the city from which Moses is believed to have led the exodus, is a rich one. Inscriptions on the walls of the tomb and the sarcophagi and on the jewels will enable historians to fill gaps in their knowledge of this period in Egyptian civilization.

The inner sarcophagus is in the form of a statue of the King carved in silver. Adorned with the gold crowns of upper and lower Egypt. One hand holds a golden sceptre, the other a flail. The royal face is that of a young man, leading archaeologists to believe that the likeness was cast before the Pharaoh's passing.

The second and third sarcophagi are of black granite and gold. The outer sarcophagus fills half the tomb—11 feet long, seven feet wide and four feet deep.

The profusion of jewelry found in the tomb includes 21 golden bracelets, 10 found on the right arm and 11 on the left. These are most important, as inscriptions on the gold furnish a record of the King's family and genealogical tree. A pharaoh of the same name was one of Solomon's fathers-in-law.

Egyptologists express belief that the tomb of Psou Sennes may reveal more of the history of the Egypt of 1,000 B. C. than did the tomb of Tut-ankh-amen of the period of that Pharaoh's time, some 200 years earlier.

The discovery of the Tut-ankh-amen tomb in 1922 by Lord Carnarvon and Howard Carter did more than any other event to arouse popular interest in Egyptology.

Compulsory Auto Insurance Plan Before N. Y. Legislature

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 4—Plans for a system of compulsory automobile insurance like that in force in Massachusetts, with private companies writing the policies, are before the State Legislature today, presented by Louis H. Pink, superintendent of insurance.

Mr. Pink declared that insured motorcars now make up only 30 per cent of the automobiles on the road in advocating compulsory insurance in his annual report to the Legislature, made public yesterday.

Turning to another proposed field of mandatory insurance, he advised a delay in starting any scheme for compulsory sickness insurance, until it should be definitely determined that voluntary medical programs, such as "non-profit hospital service" would not fill the bill satisfactorily.

Every automobile owner would be required to show, under Mr. Pink's plan for highway insurance, that he was financially able to respond in damages to the extent of $5,000 for disaster to one person or $10,000 for disaster to two. Such proof would have to be given, either through insurance or through deposit of securities, before license plates would be issued.

Four main considerations would be followed in launching the program, Mr. Pink declared. First, that the insurance cost must be as low as possible; second, that highway safety must not be subordinated to insurance aspects; third, that private insurance companies should not be forced to compete with a State insurance fund; fourth, that there must be no opportunity for political meddling in the underwriting.

Commenting on sickness insurance, Mr. Pink advised further investigation of voluntary medical plans such as those followed by the non-profit hospital service and medical indemnity corporations in the State.

Supreme Court Is to Review School Flag Salute Ruling

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP)—The Supreme Court agreed today to review a Circuit Court decision holding that children have a right to refuse to salute the American Flag at the opening of school exercises.

The litigation involved validity of a resolution adopted by the Minersville, Pa., School Board.

Two children—Lillian Gobitis, and William Gobitis, were expelled after they refused to salute. They contended this was contrary to the Law of God and constituted bowing down to a graven image.

Their refusal was sustained by the Federal Circuit Court at Philadelphia, which ruled that a salute "is of at least doubtful efficacy" in teaching loyalty to the Nation.

Previously, the tribunal had refused to review similar cases appealed from Georgia, California, New Jersey and Massachusetts. In each one, lower courts had upheld the flag-salute requirement.

The Court also affirmed—with a modification—a National Labor Board order directing the National Licorice Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., to cease "dominating" a union of company employees.

The Board's original order told the Company to inform its employees that a contract with the employees' collective bargaining Committee was voided.

The Supreme Court amended this to provide that the contracts violated the Labor Relations Act but that individual employees were free to assert "any legal rights they may have acquired under such contracts."

Mr. Justice Stone delivered the majority opinion.

Messrs. Justices Douglas and Black opposed the modification. Mr. Justice Murphy did not participate.

The decision modified a ruling by the Federal Circuit Court at New York in favor of the Labor Board. It was today's only opinion.

The court consented to pass on a Circuit Court decision which refused to enjoin the Appalachian Electric Power Company from constructing a dam on the New River near Radford, Va., without a license from the Federal Power Commission. The Fourth Circuit Court held the river was not an interstate navigable stream and hence the federal agency lacked regulatory jurisdiction.

The Court also agreed to review a controversy over whether the Interstate Commerce Commission or the Wage-Hour Administrator has jurisdiction to prescribe the maximum working hours of certain motor carrier employees.

Welles Hears Hitler Outline Peace Terms

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, March 4—Outside of Germany the world may wonder what Reichsführer Hitler said to Undersecretary Sumner Welles at their historic meeting in the Reich's Chancellery March 2, the meeting which marked the crucial point of President Roosevelt's efforts to find out what possibilities exist of preventing the outbreak of the war in earnest this spring.

But inside of Germany, few people feel any doubt as to what the Führer said to the President's "listener-at-large." Naturally no one knows the details of their conversation. And there is a good deal of mild curiosity as to what Mr. Welles might have said to Herr Hitler. But the gist of what Herr Hitler himself said is only too clear, when the situation is viewed from inside Berlin.

That this German viewpoint may bear little relation to the facts as they appear to the outside world is of less importance—for the present—than the realization of how Germany looks at the war and at the possibilities of peace.

What Hitler Said

Therefore, unless Herr Hitler suddenly and completely turned his back not only on the official German attitude, but also on his own habits and convictions, this is necessarily the essence of what he told Mr. Welles:

1. Germany wants peace.

2. There can be no stable peace until all other nations are brought to acknowledge Nazi Germany's "Lebensraum" and all that this concept of "living room" implies—virtually a "Monroe Doctrine" by Germany over Central Europe.

3. England is the great obstacle to peace, because England refuses to recognize this "Lebensraum" and is determined to keep Germany down, and indeed to join with France in crushing and breaking up Germany into bits.

4. On the basis of Germany's contention, the Reich feels it has no alternative but to defeat England and France.

5. Therefore, Germany holds that there can be no peace until there has been a German victory over the Allies.

6. Germany will win this victory, it is convinced, because it has at least the economic support of Russia, the active friendship of Italy and Japan—all three of which were against Germany in the last war.

7. England cannot win because the West Wall is impregnable and the blockade inoperative as long as Germany can trade with all its neighbors on the North, East, and South.

8. Germany has the superiority in the air and will soon establish its superiority on the sea.

9. Germany has several surprises in store for Allies.

Nine German Points

These nine points include the essentials of the German attitude as one finds it in Berlin today. It is the story told by the German Propaganda Ministry. But it is more than that. It is the story believed by the vast majority of German people.

Mr. Welles' two-hour talk with Herr Hitler, was followed by conversations with Field Marshal Hermann Göring, and with Rudolf Hess, Herr Hitler's personal deputy. There is some reason to believe the question of improving relations between the United States and Germany was taken up, and it is understood that Mr. Welles discussed ways and means of restoring an Ambassador to Berlin. The Reich Government, it is learned on good authority, would welcome either the return of Hugh Gibson, who is at present in the United States, or the naming of Alexander Kirk, American Chargé d'Affaires, as Ambassador.

Following the completion of their Berlin visit, the American party entrained for Lausanne, Switzerland.

Angell Says Television Will Bring Treasures of World Into Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 4—The school of tomorrow, when television will bring the extraordinary treasures of the world into the classroom "in a sense of living reality," will aid greatly in emphasizing genuine international values, according to Dr. James R. Angell, Educational Counselor of the National Broadcasting Company.

Dr. Angell, former President of Yale University, spoke before the fifteenth annual conference of the Secondary Education Board on March 2.

"When television takes its next big step forward, which I am sure is coming," he told 400 headmasters and teachers of private schools, "You are going to bring great pictures from famous art galleries right into your classroom. Rare things from museums and every industrial process that goes on will come before your students.

"Through this direct contact with extraordinary treasures of the world there will be tremendous enrichment of instruction by a sense of living reality. Even the remotest school will be reached. It will not only offset brutal propaganda, but will bring a new flow of contacts with influences which are of enduring value, are humane, and standing for what education should stand for."

Approximately 50,000 schools in the United States make systematic use of radio, Dr. Angell said, not as a substitute for classroom teaching, but as a supplemental agency.

Hart Fessenden of Fessenden School, West Newton, Mass., was elected Treasurer, Lawrence Terry of Middlesex School, Concord, Mass., and Henry Scattergood of Shady Hill School, Cambridge, Mass., were chosen Representatives-at-Large.

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Oklahoman Lawyer Sentenced and Fined

OKLAHOMA CITY, March 4 (AP)—Orban C. Patterson, a criminal lawyer described by the Government as a city racket "boss," was sentenced March 2 to serve five years in prison and pay a $5,000 fine for Federal income tax evasion.

His trial on charges of failure to pay income tax on an estimated income of $89,464 from 1932 to 1934 was halted by the defendant's plea of nolo contendre after one Government witness had been introduced.

Manton to Prison Friday

NEW YORK, March 4 (AP)—Martin T. Manton, former Senior Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Saturday was ordered to surrender by next Friday to begin serving his two-year Federal penitentiary sentence for conspiring to obstruct justice and to defraud the United States of his impartial services. The order was signed by Federal Judge John C. Knox, who also directed George M. Spector, insurance agent convicted of the same charges, to surrender. Spector was sentenced to a year and a day. The United States Supreme Court refused last Monday to review the convictions of both men.

British Patrols Pass More Cargo

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 4

A British Embassy official reported March 1 that 7,048 applications for navicerts were received in February and 6,034 were issued.

This compares with 6,804 applications in January and 5,933 navicerts issued.

The navicerts certify that British authorities have found no objection to certain items of cargo, which thereupon are permitted passage through the British contraband patrols.

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Press Brings Out Democracy in a Democracy

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Will One of These Be President?

Here they are, all potential candidates, the "Great and the Near Great" as they appeared at an off-the-record political rally at the National Press Club where each was invited to give a pithy reason why he should not be President.

They did very well at it from all accounts and the camaraderie among potential foes at the polls speaks well for democratic institutions. When a Socialist calls a Missouri Democrat "Pal" that's something—or is it, in these New Deal days? Who is to say? Well, here they are, just good fellows got together regardless of what they'll be saying about one another later on.

Left to right seated they are: Paul V. McNutt (D) of Indiana, Federal Security Administrator; Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan; Jesse H. Jones (D) of Texas, Federal Loan Agency Administrator; Thomas E. Dewey (R), District Attorney of New York County. Standing left to right: Robert H. Jackson (D) of New York, Attorney General; Representative Bruce Barton (R) of New York; Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana; Norman Thomas, Socialist, of New York; Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri.

Capital's Minimum Pay Act Praised by Mrs. Roosevelt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 4—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt today described the District of Columbia Minimum Wage Board as one capital institution she could point to as a model for the Nation.

The minimum wage statute, passed by Congress for District of Columbia women, has proved to be a good law well administered, said the President's wife, who has criticized numerous charitable institutions here as disgraces to the country.

Mrs. Roosevelt invited Mrs. William Kittle, Chairman of the District of Columbia Minimum Wage Board, to her press conference to tell newspaper women what the law has meant to women working in retail stores, beauty parlors, restaurants and hotels, laundries, office work, and manufacturing.

Twenty-six States today have minimum wage laws covering women in intra-state industries. Two of these laws, in Connecticut and Oklahoma, were written to cover men also, though the Oklahoma statute has been challenged on a technicality.

The State minimum wage laws supplement the Federal Wage-Hour Law which has outlawed wages of less than 30 cents an hour for both men and women, engaged in interstate commerce.

The District of Columbia law was described by Mrs. Kittle as a flexible, democratic statute, which is being successfully administered by a group of reasonable, public-spirited citizens.

Mrs. Roosevelt asked Mrs. Kittle the answer to two criticisms often made of minimum wage laws when they apply to women alone.

1. They throw women out of employment.

2. The minimum wage tends to become the maximum.

The first, Mrs. Kittle said, has been found to be true in unorganized industries, such as laundries and 10-cent stores, but not in establishments where labor unions are active.

The second charge she held to be baseless, citing figures to show out of the six industries, only in beauty parlors was the number of women getting more than the minimum decreased after the law went into effect.

Mrs. Roosevelt arrived back in Washington after a two-weeks' vacation at Miami Beach, Fla. She will go to New York tomorrow, be in Washington the remainder of the week, and leave next week for a lecture trip in Illinois, Ohio, and Indiana.

A. F. of L. to Make Strong Bid For Unionization in the South

ATLANTA, Ga. March 4 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor launched today on a southern organizing campaign geared to enlist "every man and woman eligible."

An organization call was addressed to central labor unions and state federations by President William Green yesterday at the close of a two-day, 10-state conference attended by 2,000 delegates.

Amid encouraging cheers of the delegates, Mr. Green challenged as a "deliberate falsehood" what he characterized as charges that "our great American labor movement" is a "weakened institution, engaged in exploitation and racketeering."

Speaking at a dinner on Saturday night Mr. Green termed the South "the new land of promise," and took issue with what he called "arm chair theorists" who regard the South "as a permanently submerged area."

Wage differentials, he said, have been supposedly in favor of the South, "but actually they were against it. Every wage differential has been another link in the chain that has fettered the economic progress of the South."

Mr. Green declared that in seeking to organize the South the A. F. of L. does not "propose to accomplish its ends by revolution.

"We do not propose to create great industrial turmoil. That is not our way. We propose to help the workers of the South, to stimulate industry in the South and to benefit all the people of the South, by applying, through organization, the principle of union-management co-operation. That is our way. That is the American way."

General Counsel Joseph Padway defied Assistant United States Attorney General Thurman Arnold's anti-trust prosecution of union building trades groups in New Orleans and elsewhere.

He asserted the A. F. of L. denounced wrongdoing and added:

"We call upon the officers of the law to apply the statutes—the criminal statutes of the country—to any who are guilty, . . . either in our movement or outside our movement. Can we do anything further?"

The conference adopted a 16-point declaration of policy, for the most part re-indorsing aims of the American Federation of Labor. These points included ratification of the Child Labor amendment, extension of workmen's compensation benefits, reduction of the waiting period in unemployment compensation, approval of old-age insurance and health insurance, affirmation of principles involved in the National Labor Relations Act and Wage-Hour Law, advocacy of wage-collection laws, and protest against convict labor.

The conference also urged Congressional approval of pending Federal legislation that would extend loan limits of the United States Housing Authority for slum-clearance projects.

'Lab' Monster Can Crush Locomotive Or Be Tamed to Barely Crack Egg

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 4 (AP)—Industrial research workers displayed a new hydraulic monster powerful enough to flatten a locomotive boiler, yet so gentle it can crack a watch crystal without harming the works.

This behemoth of natural science is called the Templin precision metal working machine and is hailed by research workers of the Aluminum Company of America as the world's most powerful testing device.

Built by the Baldwin-Southwark Corporation of Philadelphia, the machine is capable of exerting a force of 3,000,000 pounds in compression (pushing) and 1,000,000 pounds in tension (pulling); yet it is so delicately balanced it will record the pressure required to crack an egg.

Dr. Francis C. Frary, Director of the Company's research laboratories at New Kensington, explained the instrument was designed to "extend the study of methods of improving aluminum products into fields inaccessible with previously available testing mechanism."

The largest materials testing machine in operation at the laboratories heretofore was a 300,000-pound tension and compression apparatus. This was considered inadequate for a new research program.

The monster stands more than 40 feet high and 16 feet wide. Put through its paces for a group of Army and Navy officials, and industrialists, it ripped apart a riveted metal joint as easily as a child tears paper.

New Guinea Ships £11,271,000 in Gold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia — The importance of the mandated territory of New Guinea as a gold producer is shown in a report compiled for the League of Nations by the Commonwealth Government.

While it was a German possession, the territory produced no payable gold. It was not until a year after Australia received the mandate in 1920 that the first rich discovery was made. To the end of the financial year 1937-8, the latest for which statistics have been compiled, New Guinea exported 2,351,787 ounces of gold bullion, valued at £11,271,000.

British Officer Gives His Men Rules for Anglo-French Amity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Ten rules for permanent Anglo-French amity were recently laid down by a British officer, who evidently possesses a deep understanding of the French. The rules are to govern the conduct of the men under his command. They have been widely and favorably commented on in France. This is how they are phrased:

1. Remember that, in the eyes of the French people who observe you, you represent England. It is by your bearing, conduct and discipline that they will judge our country.

2. Consider that this farm which, for your battalion, is only a temporary camp, is for some French soldier his home and that he is attached by memory to every object which it contains. Say to yourself: "If the war were taking place in our country, and if the French occupied my home, how would I wish to see them act?"

3. If you have come to France for the first time take care not to judge the French too quickly. Their customs are different from ours; this does not mean that they are bad. Remember the last war and the role which the French Army played. With means which seem to us small France obtains results which are not small.

4. Say to yourselves that the attitudes which seem to us natural, because they conform to British habits, may, without your knowledge, shock and even hurt the French. We like human beings to treat each other with a certain indifference. Our Allies are more sensitive in this respect. Always, for a French friend, go beyond the courtesies which you would show to a British friend.

5. The women, in the houses which you occupy, will always be under your sole protection. Treat them as you would wish your wives and daughters to be treated, undertaking very hard work and doing their best to fill the places of their husbands. Help them when the duties of your service leave you time.

6. Work hard to become good soldiers. Our enemy, through this long respite, through false alarms, tries to put us to sleep, to catch us off our guard. Take advantage of this period of waiting and make large maneuvers out of false alarms. Become more familiar with your arms. Set out to make your battalion, your battery, your squadron an elite unit. What time and tradition have made of celebrated regiments you have today the chance to make of yours. Attach great importance to details of dress and discipline. The value of an Army is made by its habits.

7. France confides to your protection a section of its frontier, which is now ours. It is a great Army. Never yield an inch of French soil.

8. Take care not to spread or listen to rumors. The objective of enemy propaganda is to sow uncertainty and panic. Repeat only what you know. Anyone who says, "I haven't seen it myself, but I have heard it," may become involuntarily an agent of the enemy. Give an example of cool-headedness. Our race is considered phlegmatic. Keep up this good reputation.

9. Study the French language while you are in France. Help your hosts to understand English. Our two countries have not only to win the war, but finally to win the peace. They can only do this if they remain united; they will only remain united if they understand each other. From now on we shall not be strong enough, we and the French, unless we stand together. This imposes on us common duties and common studies.

10. The alliance of France and Great Britain has been a political and military necessity; it must become a human reality. These two countries, which need each other, must have for each other unreserved esteem. It depends on you that 10, 20, 100 Frenchmen should regard the Englishman as an ally worthy of confidence and affection.

Film Firms Ask Labor Act Change

WASHINGTON (AP)—Eleven motion picture companies asked Congress March 4 to approve administrative amendments to the Wagner Act.

Maurice Benjamin, spokesman for the producers, told the House Labor Committee that the legislators should declare the right of employers to discharge workers for normal causes.

Conceding that employers had that right already, Mr. Benjamin said that upon occasion it had been difficult to convince the National Labor Relations Board that a worker had not been fired for union activities.

"This amendment might have a psychological effect on the board," he added.

Britain Receives 'Peace Proposals'

LONDON, March 4 (AP)—Mr. Richard Austen Butler, Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs, acknowledged in the House of Commons today that the Government had received purported German "peace proposals" as published by the British press on Friday, but he said there was no evidence they were authentic.

Mr. Butler said the Government had received the proposals through Lord Tavistock, who, he said, was not acting "in any way" in behalf of the Government. Mr. Butler noted that Germany had repudiated the purported proposals, which, as published, suggested Germany would agree to an independent "reconstructed" Poland, freedom for reconstituted Czech and Slovak States, and other such terms.

Rations Plan in France Welcome as Price Curb

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, March 4—Despite the inconveniences of the food ration system, which is now about to be introduced in France, many Frenchmen actually welcome the restrictions.

Limitations of food quantity available is not a pleasant prospect to Frenchmen to whom the epicurean regime in dining still retains its charms. But for many, this loss is far overweighed by the measure of insurance accompanying the ration cards that distribution will be equal, and that inflationary rise in prices is not likely during this period of scarcity.

And so there is no powerful objection to the recent order that every resident of France apply for a food card before April 1, although it is not yet known what quantities of meat and other food products will be allowed.

Real Restriction Sought

It is evident from the restrictions which have been announced for restaurants and pastry shops that a real restriction of consumption is aimed at.

Bread, which has hitherto been served in unlimited quantity to patrons of restaurants, will henceforward be restricted to 300 grams for meals below 15 francs and to 150 grams for more expensive meals.

Restaurant meals are restricted to one meat and one fish dish besides a soup of hors d'oeuvre and cheese or dessert. The sale of pastries and of spirits is prohibited three times a week. Butter, though as yet unlimited in quantity may not be served separately in restaurants.

The Frenchman under all these restrictions will probably still eat better than the Englishman and will certainly be far better off than the German.

Sample Prices

Here is a sample menu of a medium-priced restaurant, the prices roughly converted to United States equivalents:

Consommé 12 cents, hors d'oeuvres 16, half grapefruit 14, fresh salmon 26, half lobster 24, trout 20, foie gras 24, a dozen oysters 24, roast chicken 24, pheasant 26, lamb 10, minute steak 28, peas 10, string beans 10, spinach 8, potatoes 8, green salad 12, tart 10, éclair 10, fruit compote 10, ice cream 8, assorted cheese 12, coffee 6, bread and butter 8.

New restrictions which were published March 1, heralding the issuance of ration cards, place no prohibition on the kinds of food which the Frenchman can obtain on Sundays, but he is limited to two main dishes with each meal, and only one of these can be meat.

Vigorous Debates Waged

Restrictions of this type have been the subject of vigorous press campaigns, and have been one of the chief topics of controversy among women meeting in cafés, shops, and markets.

The case for rationing may be briefly summarized. It is the best means of insuring equitable distribution of a subsistence minimum of foodstuffs in a period of scarcity. It is the best, perhaps the only practicable means of preventing an inflationary rise in prices that will bear especially hard on the poorer classes.

By eliminating class distinction, it is argued, and by placing everyone on the same basis it promotes national solidarity and equality of sacrifice.

Under the present system, when the consumption of any kind of meat is forbidden on one day and no meat except pork and ham may be sold or served in restaurants on two others well-to-do people can evade the restrictions by stocking up with meat in advance and keeping it in refrigerators.

Moreover, it is argued that Britain, France's ally, has introduced rationing and that in this matter it is necessary to learn from the enemy, Germany having a very rigorous rationing system.

The opponents of rationing have emphasized the bureaucratic inconveniences which it would cause in a country where official red tape has always been something against which the citizen vainly chafes. The validity of the parallel with Britain is contested, because Britain has been rationing imported foodstuffs, whereas France is, or should be, self-sufficient as regards staple foodstuffs.

System of Barter

The difficulty of leveling consumption, in view of the varied tastes of individuals and regions is pointed out. Not all Frenchmen, for instance, drink coffee. But, if everyone is given a coffee card even those who do not use the beverage will be tempted to exercise the right to buy it, if only to have something to barter.

This same psychology is expected to apply as regards other rationed articles. An inconvenient and unnecessary system of petty trade or barter will arise; and perhaps there will be no actual restriction of consumption. Moreover, the distinctive tastes of different provinces will work against effective rationing. More butter, for instance, is used in Normandy and Britany; more olive oil in the South.

Dislocation in Workers

The war has brought about a dislocation of national economic life. It has increased the number of consumers and diminished the number of producers. Almost 5,000,000 Frenchmen have been mobilized, between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 for the armed forces, over more than 1,000,000 for the war industries.

The mobilization of men and the requisitioning of many animals have gravely depleted the working reserves of the French farms.

There has been an effort to remedy this situation by releasing four of the older classes of agriculturists from military service and sending them back to the farms. But it is generally recognized, by rationers and anti-rationers alike, that homegrown food production must be kept at the highest possible level and that men who are particularly useful as farm managers or experts should be entitled to the same exemption from military service as is accorded to skilled munitions workers.

While the harvest of sugar beets in Northeastern France was gathered in pretty well with the aid of the soldiers, it is estimated by M. Marcel Donon, President of the Agricultural Commission of the Senate, that the autumn sowing of wheat was only about 30 per cent of normal.

French Women Face Call to War Jobs

By the Associated Press

Paris, March 4

The Labor Ministry announced March 4 that employment of women would soon become compulsory in some French businesses and industries as part of the Ministry's program of civilian mobilization.

Measures also were announced to train youths to take the work places of men called to the colors for the war.

These steps followed upon earlier measures which included the requisitioning of all farmers and workers in the war industries factories, transferring control of them from private employers to the Government.

Mailed Food Still Goes to Germany

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 4 (AP)—Gift food packages destined to blockaded Germany are going through despite new postal restrictions announced by the Netherlands Government, an official of a firm organized to sell the packages said.

Foodstuffs are bought in bulk in a neutral country and shipped by freight into the Reich for mailing to recipients according to cabled orders from the United States. Under the new restrictions only small packages may be mailed from the Netherlands to Germany.

Civil Liberties Head Quits

NEW YORK, March 5 (AP)—Dr. Harry F. Ward, Professor of Christian Ethics at Union Theological Seminary, announced that he had resigned as Chairman of the American Civil Liberties Union in protest against "the surrender of vital principles embodied in the recently adopted resolution which sets up tests of opinion for services on the governing bodies of the Union."

Quoting from a statement to the press authorized by the Board of Directors, Dr. Ward, who held his post with the Union for 20 years, said the resolution "sets up a 'test of consistency in the defense of civil liberties in all aspects and all places.'"

"It declares 'that consistency is inevitably compromised by persons who champion civil liberties in the United States and yet who justify or tolerate the denial of civil liberties by dictatorships abroad,'" he said in a statement.

Foreign Angle

"During its existence, the Union has rigidly excluded from its consideration civil liberties issues outside the United States. It has several times refused invitations to international collaboration in its field of work. The resolution of Feb. 5 now sets up as a test for membership in its Board and National Committee the attitude of persons toward actions and policies of foreign governments."

He declared that when the Union disqualifies a person "who is a member of any political organization which supports totalitarian dictatorship in any country" the resolution becomes "concrete only in relation to the Communist Party."

"The inclusion of other organizations is irrelevant window dressing," he went on. "In view of the fact that in all of our discussions over this issue I have heard no one challenge the record in defense of civil liberties of the one Communist member of the Board (a charter member of the Union), I cannot agree that mere membership in the Communist Party disqualifies one for service on the governing bodies of the Union."

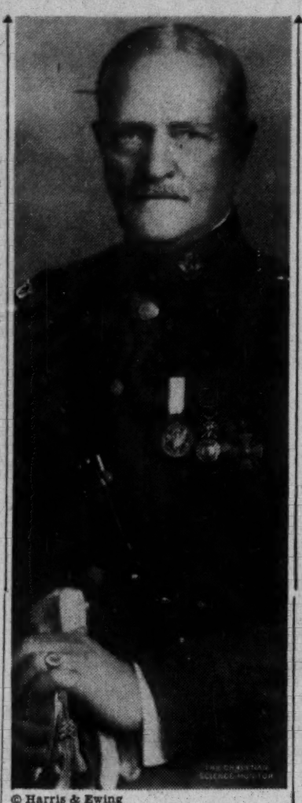
Disagrees With Board

Disagreeing with the Board's statement to the press, in which it was said the resolution "merely states what has always been the unwritten policy of the Union," Dr. Ward cited cases of two Board members who at different times joined the Communist Party.

"The Board would have been in duty bound to point out that their resignations were in order," he said. "The further fact that one of these persons asked the Board whether joining the Communist Party made continuance on the Board undesirable, and was answered 'No,' proves that the policy of the resolution was not then the 'unwritten policy of the Union.'"

Behind the Headlines

The world might have been made safe for democracy by a more positive peace.



© Harris & Ewing

Gen. John J. Pershing
He favored a more decisive peace

Next peace must stand as a bulwark against forces of brutality and lawlessness.

It has become the fashion to laugh scornfully when anyone recalls that the World War was fought to make the world safe for democracy.

If that was its aim, the war certainly fell far short of its objective. It yielded a big crop of dictatorships. The assumption is that you simply can't make the world safe for democracy by war. Maybe you can't.

On the other hand, it is just possible that a different kind of peace might have made the world safe for democracy. If the peace settlement had been both more positive and more merciful, it might have served the world better.

This is worth thinking about today, when another war is in progress which is being fought between democracies on the one side and a dictatorship, or dictatorships, on the other.

Decisive Peace

What is meant by a peace "both more positive and more merciful?"

A more positive peace would have been a more decisive one. Gen. John J. Pershing advised at the time, and says he is still of the opinion, that the Allied and associated powers, instead of accepting an armistice when they did, should have marched straight through to Berlin and demanded an unconditional surrender.

If that had been done, every German would have known that the victory of the Allies was complete and decisive; but anyone who has visited Germany since 1918 is aware that millions of Germans deny this fact, and their opinion has governed their national conduct ever since.

A more decisive, a more positive, peace would have cleared the air and dissolved this illusion.

Shielding Democracy

Under these conditions, the democracies would have been in a position to give democracy a chance in Germany. They could have shielded it against its enemies. They could have protected it first against the Communism which threatened, and later against incipient Fascism, if this had made its appearance—as it might never have done under these conditions.

Democracies are prone to believe that, if you leave a nation alone, it will develop a democratic form of government. This has not proved to be the case in countries which have had no practise or experience in democratic processes of government. Such nations fall an easy prey to the enemies of democracy.

Democracy, it is true, is not a thing which can be imposed upon a people from the top down. It must grow from its roots upward, and be the product of a nation's desire. But it needs to be guarded, while it is taking root and growing, from the enemies which lie in wait to attack it.

If the Allies are victorious in their present war against Germany, they may wish to try a different procedure from the one which so signally failed last time.

A More Merciful Peace

The next peace may have to be not only more positive and decisive, but more merciful as well.

It must be of a nature not to improverish a nation, but rather to see that the nation's riches are directed toward world peace rather than international anarchy.

It must be less concerned with suppression, and more concerned with development, guidance and control of the best impulses in a people.

It must stand as a breastwork, which all humanity can unite to defend, against the forces of brutality and disrespect for law and religion, which threaten the civilization of the world at large.

The Highest Viewpoint

This is a task of almost superhuman proportions. Viewed from any but the highest plane of international morality, it is incongruous and impractical.

Yet we can view the problems before us from no plane other than the highest, if right is to conquer over mere might.

No other viewpoint than the highest can provide a prospect of a positive, merciful and enduring peace.

Rex Miller

Women's Role in Indian Industry

Courtesy Fine Arts Section, Public Building Administration, Washington

Murals in New Interior Building
Upper: "Making Pottery" by Velino Herrera of the Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico. Lower: "Getting Yarn Ready for Weaving" by Gerald Nailor, Navajo.

Dignity of Indian Women Portrayed in Capital Murals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Woman made her authority felt among Indians in pre-white days, as well as in later times. Therefore it is appropriate that the Indian woman's artistry and ceremonials should have a prominent place in the murals that young Indians are painting in the cafeteria and recreation room of the New Interior Building here.

The six Indian artists chosen to paint the murals are young braves, who pay tribute to the opposite sex in this important work. They displayed colored sketches for the murals at the Corcoran Art Gallery last November. When they arrived in the Capital to start work several offices in the New Interior Building were vacated so they might have the space necessary to prepare full-size "cartoons."

The designs were traced on brown paper which was perforated and pasted across the proposed wall. Lines for the mural were drawn directly through the perforations. When the brown paper was removed, the final step of applying the paint began. Over 24 designs have been finished.

War in Background

The war motif, too often associated with Indians, has been kept in the background. Tribal cultural aims stand forth and, naturally, each Indian artist has drawn from the experiences of his tribe, expressed in meaningful designs of the past or in scenes of contemporary Indian life. Such are the Kiowa Harvest Dance and the Pueblo Corn Dance, two murals which depict peaceful activities of the tribes which have remained unchanged even after generations of contact with an alien race.

Pueblo and Navajo women come into prominence. Gerald Nailor, Navajo artist, has one mural which shows the Navajo woman's traditional method of carding, spinning, and winding wool. On the loom frame, roughly fashioned from tree trunks, but treated in an astonishing and vigorous conventionalized manner, hangs a nearly finished rug, with time-honored Navajo patterns. The women have the typical Navajo hair-do, velvet blouse, pleated skirt, and buckskin shoes, and the silver and turquoise jewelry that tourists see.

In a different vein, Mr. Nailor paints the initiation of children into the nine-day Yeibechei ceremony. In both these paintings the artist has achieved a suggestion of the Orient for there are the same bold, effective strokes of the paint brush that Hokusai might have used.

Pottery Depicted

Velino Herrera, now living in Santa Fe, is from the Zio Pueblo, New Mexico, and comes from a family of potters, weavers, and silversmiths. He paints them in his murals. In a group of feminine Pueblo potters, paints for the designs on the pottery are in a stone at the side of the seated potter, who is tracing the design on a bowl with an amole leaf, a stiff grass-like herb with sharp points. Another woman is shaping a bowl and designs on the jars in front of the potters are those used by Mr. Herrera's mother. Some of the curved designs and others approximating the Greek fret are found on prehistoric ceramics.

He also has painted Hopi women gracefully balancing decorative water jars on their heads, something they still do unless there is the more prosaic tin vessel available.

Besides the genuine Pueblo pottery shapes and patterns there is an accurate portraiture of the woman's costume: leggings which are simply strips of buckskin wound around the leg many times until over an inch thick; the marvelous necklace, and the shawl the Pueblo woman always sports even over modern clothes. Though how she keeps it on is a mystery!

Not only is the Indian woman the chief theme of many of these paintings but it is also evident that she has not relinquished a vestige of her authority and her unstudied grace and dignity are reflected in the varied, significant, and artistic murals of these artists.

U. S. Asks Japan to Explain Status of Its Mandated Isles

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP)—To a Japan already two years in arrears with reports on administration of the Japanese mandated islands in the Pacific, the United States is directing a request for action, or at least an explanation.

Joseph C. Grew, American Ambassador in Tokyo, has been instructed to take up with Japan's Foreign Office the question of a report for 1938. None has been received since the one filed last year for 1937, after some delay.

The islands are the Caroline, Marshall, and Mariannas groups. Japan took them from Germany during the war of 1914-18. The three groups partly surround, to the south and west, the American islands of Guam and Wake.

Japan obligated itself to furnish the League of Nations an annual report on administration of the islands. In addition, Japan in 1922 signed a treaty with the United States in which this pledge occurs:

"Japan will address to the United States a duplicate of the annual report on the administration of the mandate to be made by Japan to the Council of the League of Nations."

Japan is no longer a member of the League, and there is some question as to whether, this being the case, it is still obligated to send the League a report. If it does not send the League an original report, is it therefore released from the obligation of sending the United States a "duplicate"?

Some officials here hold that Japan, through its treaty with the United States, is still obliged to furnish this Government information, regardless of what it says to the League.

Importance is attached to the report because of the location of the islands in relation to Guam and Wake.

Congress has again refused to appropriate money for harbor improvements at Guam, but the last report of Japan showed that important harbor improvements were being made in its mandated islands, and that air and sea communication to them was being developed through subsidies. It emphatically stated that no fortifications were being built there.

A hitherto unpublished document released this week by the State Department contained the following memorandum by Secretary of State Robert Lansing on a conversation he had with the celebrated Japanese statesman, Viscount Ishii, in 1917:

"He (Ishii) said he told Sir Edward Grey (of the British Foreign Office) it was the intention of his government to return Kiaockow (on the Shangtung Penninsula) to China, but that no Government in Japan could stand if they did not retain some of the South Sea islands as 'Souvenirs' of the war; that it had been a sacrifice for his Government to enter the war which they were not compelled to do under the Treaty of Alliance. He then went on to say that Sir Edward Grey had practically consented to the readjustment of territory after the war; that the German islands north of the Equator should be retained by Japan, while those south of the Equator should go to Great Britain."

At the Peace Conference the islands and colonies taken from Germany were brought under the mandate system, whereby the country possessing them agreed to administer them under mandate, or authorization, of the League.

American Medical Association Ordered to Trial as Monopoly

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP)—The United States Court of Appeals today ordered the American Medical Association to stand trial on monopoly charges, ruling that it was as illegal to restrain "the lawful practice of medicine" as it was to restrain any kind of trade.

This decision by the Appellate Court for the District of Columbia upheld the validity of an indictment charging that the A. M. A., two of its society affiliates, and 20 individual doctors restrained trade in opposing the activities of Group Health, Inc., a Washington co-operative organization.

"The fact that defendants are physicians and medical organizations is of no significance," the Court declared in reversing a District Court decision that medicine was a "learned profession" and therefore not within the scope of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

Could Ask Review

Whether the defendants must stand trial in District Court is not yet settled finally, however. The doctors could ask the Supreme Court to review today's order, or they might go back into District Court and ask for a bill of particulars to narrow the issues.

Seth W. Richardson, counsel for the defendants, said it would be a week or ten days before a course of action was decided upon.

Thurman Arnold, head of the Justice Department's anti-trust division, told newsmen he was "very satisfied" with the Appellate Court's decision.

At the heart of the litigation is the question whether the law against "restraint of trade" applies to the medical profession. On this point, the Appeals Court said:

"We think enough has been said to demonstrate that the common law governing the strength of trade has not been confined as defendants insist to the field of commercial activity, ordinarily defined as 'trade,' but embraces as well the field of the medical profession."

Editor and Manager Named

The indicted include R. Morris Fishbein, Editor of the Journal of the A. M. A.; Dr. Olin West, the Medical Association's Secretary and General Manager; the District of Columbia Medical Society, the Harris County (Texas) Medical Society, and individual doctors.

The Texas group was brought into the case on a complaint that it had expelled from membership a doctor who was employed by Group Health, Inc.

In the indictment, the defendants are accused of refusing to let doctors employed by the co-operative use hospital facilities in Washington, and of forbidding A. M. A. doctors to consult with those on Group Health's pay roll.

Words of the Ruling

"It cannot be admitted," said the Appellate Court, "that the medical profession may through its great medical societies, either by rule or disciplinary proceedings, legally effectuate restraints as far-reaching as those now charged."

Last July, in District Court, Justice James Proctor said in upholding the Medical Association's demurrer that he thought the legal concept of the word "trade" had long been settled in a Supreme Court decision "expressly excepting the learned professions."

Last October, the Supreme Court refused to pass on the case. The Appellate Court's decision opens the way for another opportunity for the Supreme Court to review the litigation.

Top Ruling Wanted

CHICAGO, March 4 (AP)—Officials of the American Medical Association said today the organization no doubt "would at once apply to the United States Supreme Court for a definite decision as to whether or not the practice of a profession can be considered to come within the scope of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law."

The statement was made at Association headquarters by Drs. Olin West, Secretary of the A. M. A., and Morris Fishbein, Editor of the organization's Journal.

Canadian Firms Aid Air Program

LONDON, Ontario (AP)—Private stock companies across Canada will play a major part in a system capable of turning out 3,000 air pilots every two months, Transport Minister Howe announced Feb. 29 in an interview.

The plan will take in flying clubs and other privately financed units and students will be instructed on a basis of a contract between the schools and the Government, Mr. Howe said.

"It is just a matter of adjusting cost terms," the Minister said. "There is a slight difference between those of the Department of National Defense and those of the private corporations, but it is not so far apart that agreement cannot be reached in a short time."

The plan applies only to preliminary training, the Minister said, and is part of the Empire air scheme.

27,655 on WPA Projects In Virginia for February

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Virginia State WPA office reported that for the week ended Feb. 14 there were 27,655 persons employed on WPA projects, with the next largest group employed in sewing, canning, and other productive types of work.

Chunking Civilians Moved to Avoid Air Raids

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, March 2—Nearly 250,000 civilians—half of the total population—are being removed from Chungking, Provisional Chinese Capital deep in the interior, under a systematic exodus now beginning. The reason is approaching spring, with a lifting of the fog blanket that has shielded Chungking from Japanese bombers.

Thousands of civilian casualties occurred at Chungking last May and June.

Farther south along one of Chungking's main supply routes, the French-owned and operated Haiphong-Yunnanfu (Kunming) Railway, a diplomatic deadlock between Japan and France continues over bombing of the line.

Future Course Uncertain

While it is certain that Japan has rejected protests of the French Government against repeated bombings, there is some obscurity as to just how drastic the Japanese intend to be in future operations against the line. A Tokyo spokesman denied that anything fairly describable as an "ultimatum" had been sent the French, but it seems clear that if French transportation of munitions to the Chinese goes on, the bombing will go on.

There is a point in the Japanese contention that such bombing has been against only such portions of the railway as lie within Chinese territory. So far as precedent goes, the Japanese had previously set precedent considerably farther ahead than is required for this case. Not only did Japanese bomb the virtually British-owned Nanking-Shanghai Railway, Chinese Government property in a technical sense but still belonging essentially to the foreign bondholders, but the invaders subsequently took over the line bodily. They did not even allow bondholders to send inspectors.

Nevertheless, the French have on their side not only the fact of full, undisputed, formal ownership of the Haiphong-Yunnanfu Railway, but additionally the point that no declaration of war has been made and that their transport of supplies to China is in no way contrary to international law. To refuse such facility would indeed be to depart from a neutral attitude and assume an active pro-Japanese role.

The probabilities point to further bombings. While France is at war in Europe it is unlikely that it can do much about it, although some antiaircraft batteries may be placed beside large bridges.

Experience of the Chinese in defense of the Canton-Hankow Railway indicates that even relatively poor antiaircraft guns can keep bombing planes high enough to prevent much damage unless Japan gets better bomb-sights than it hitherto has employed. Bombing of trains, however, can halt movement by daylight.

New Air Lines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Completing a virtual duplication of commercial airplane routes operated in China by American and German interests in collaboration with the Chinese Government before present hostilities Japan has started a Shanghai-Canton air line.

Unlike the route previously pioneered by Pan American Airways for the Chinese Government, on behalf of the China National Aviation Corporation, this does not follow the coast directly but goes out to sea for its single intermediate landing at Taihoku, Formosa.

Twin-engined land planes, American-built, are used exclusively instead of the dual service of land and seaplanes as used by C. N. A. C. The present equipment, carrying 21 or 14 passengers, is also used on over-water flights between Fukuoka, Japan, and Shanghai; Fukuoka and Dairen; Fukuoka and North China, and Fukuoka and Formosa.

Service between Shanghai and Canton will be run southbound on Sundays and Thursdays, northbound Mondays and Fridays. The over-all time will be about 6½ hours. The fare will be 240 yen for the complete trip, about $24 by present Shanghai yen exchange.

Typical of the aggressive aerial development which Japan is pushing as part of its "New Asia" policy is word from Tokyo that new 11-passenger planes for passenger and freight service have been ordered for service between China and Japan. They are expected to fly between Tokyo and Peiping in eight hours. The first are promised for service in May. Few details have been announced but the cruising speed is supposed to be around 185 miles an hour, about that of present latest equipment. Apparently the planes will be of a type, American-built, now being used on the Shanghai-Peiping route.

The Japanese are operating an up-Yangtze service to Hankow. In prewar days this went on to Chungking and Chengtu but these are part of "free China" and not open to Japan's civil airmen. They are, however, served by Chinese air lines connecting with Hong Kong.

[Previous dispatches from Japan announced an agreement with Muang Thai (Siam) for a Tokyo-Bangkok air line. Survey flights have been reported, but not the start of regular service.]

Prevention Plans Cut Road Fatalities In 22 U. S. Cities

CHICAGO, March 4 (AP)—Twenty-two cities which operate accident prevention bureaus in their police departments had traffic fatality rates 28 per cent lower last year than the rate for the three pervious years, the Safety Division of the International Association of Chiefs of Police reports.

The report showed that the reduction for all other cities of the Nation for the same period was 16 per cent. The 22 cities made a reduction in fatality rates of 8 per cent in 1939 over 1938, the report said, while the average decrease in the same period for all other American cities was .3 per cent.

In comparison with fatality rates for the year preceding installation of special accident investigation procedures by the Safety Division, these cities showed more than a 40 per cent decrease last year. Their average fatality rate from traffic accidents prior to operation of the investigation bureaus was 24.4 per 100,000 population, as compared with 13.7 in 1939.

Leading the group was Atlanta, Ga., with a 51 per cent reduction in 1939 as compared with 1938. Memphis, Tenn., had a reduction of 34 per cent; Indianapolis, Ind, 31; Cincinnati, Ohio, 29; Cleveland, Ohio, 12, and Oakland, Calif., 4. Memphis, Indianapolis, Cleveland, and Oakland, as well as Chattanooga, Tenn., Knoxville, Tenn., San Francisco, and Detroit, had their traffic enforcement activity reorganized last year.

Other cities in the group included Bridgeport, Greenwich, Hartford, New Haven, and Waterbury, Conn.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Columbus, and Dayton, Ohio; Louisville, Ky.; South Bend, Ind.; Saginaw, Mich., and Evanston, Ill.

Anglo-Tokyo Plan For Chinese Cash

TOKYO, March 4 (AP)—Sir Robert Craigie, British Ambassador, and Vice-Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani today discussed a compromise over the $50,000,000 in Chinese Government currency impounded in banks inside the British Concession at Tientsin. Japanese claims to the money were one of the major points at issue in British-Japanese conferences last summer over the Japanese blockade of the British and French Tientsin concessions.

Reliable sources said the plan includes two points—that £100,000 (about $400,000) be used for relief in war-stricken areas of North China, and that the balance be placed under a joint British-Japanese commission.

Motor Inspection Is Made Stricter Under Utah Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—In the hope of promoting the objectives of the campaign for traffic safety in Utah, the Utah highway patrol has instructed inspection stations to expand their examinations in 1940.

Under the Utah law, all motor vehicles must undergo mechanical inspection twice each year. Until this year inspections have been confined to lighting and braking equipment.

Under the new instructions issued by R. Whitney Groo, Superintendent of the Utah Highway Patrol, inspectors will be required to examine tires for dangerous defects, wiring and switches for fire hazards and exhaust systems for possible leaks.

The new inspection also bans the use of stickers on windshields, and requires inspectors to condemn windshields and windows with cracks or defects which interfere with the vision of the driver.

Mexican Teacher 'Revolt' Marks Rise of Conservatism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Victory of Conservatives in the recent split of the National Syndicate of School Teachers is indicative of the profound conservative trend now apparent in Mexican affairs. The split occurred during the first national convention of the Syndicate and was caused by reaction against Left-wing leaders.

The Syndicate of School Teachers has been one of the most radical unions in Mexico, carrying on an intensive program of education and propaganda designed to awaken Mexico's passive masses to their rights as citizens. Its work has been successful for no one can deny that the masses are now in a state of ferment.

The Syndicate also has been a mainstay of the Confederation of Mexican Labor (CTM) and its leaders have been among the uncompromising enemies of conservative and reactionary movements. Revolt against this leadership and against the C. T. M., accordingly, is of major significance.

Conservative Banned

Friction, which was apparent before the opening of the convention, was brought to a head when the Left-wing group refused to admit conservative delegates to the convention. Conservatives promptly organized an opposition group and opened a rival meeting which gained the majority of the delegates, representing teachers' unions in all parts of the Republic.

Division of the two groups upon frankly right and left programs is indicated in the platforms adopted. This is particularly important with regard to the political role adopted by each, which is of first significance in view of the Presidential election scheduled for July.

The official convention expressed its political bias through attacking General Juan Andreu Almazan, Gen. Joaquin Amaro and former President Portes Gil, all identified as conservatives by this group. It also moved to ask for the expulsion of Leon Trotsky from Mexico as a "reactionary" and "counter-revoluntionary." Its third important political move was an attack upon the conservative press which has been at logger-heads with Vincente Lombardo Toledano, General Secretary of the C. T. M.

New Unon Organized

The independents' convention organized a new union, called the National Autonomous Syndicate of Teachers, which will not be affiliated with the C. T. M. It voted to take no official political role in the elections but to dedicate itself to the problems of teachers and schools. Nevertheless it declared itself as "anti-Communistic" and asked that all teachers "under orders from Moscow" be removed from public schools.

It protested exclusion of legitimate delegates from the official convention and placed itself on record as an openly opposition front. It supported, rather than criticized, the conservative press which has, in turn, come out warmly in favor of the Independent teachers' union.

This revolt is of more than ordinary sifinificance in its revelation of the changing public temper.

Japanese Suspicious Of Salvation Army

TOKYO, March 4 (AP)—Gen. Shunroku Hata, War Minister, declared before the Diet today that the Salvation Army must be placed under "proper regulations" for prevention of "espionage."

General Hata said military authorities had started watching the religious organization's activities.

"Aside from questions of its dependency on Britain, or its religious beliefs," he declared, "I believe that the Salvation Army must be placed under proper regulations in order to prevent espionage."

The Japanese Salvation Army has a little more than 240 members, five of whom are foreign coworkers. They operate 134 chapels, and their communicants number about 14,000.

The organization first achieved recognition in arousing public opinion against Tokyo's licensed quarters, and after the late Gen. William Booth, its founder, had been received by the late Emperor Meijii it arose steadily in public regard as a religious and humanitarian service.

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SAMUEL EARLEY, Managing Director

British Liner Bombed In New Shipping Threat

By the Associated Press

Shipping along Britain's coast appeared to face added risks today following the Nazi bombing and machine-gunning of the 8,441-ton British liner Domala in the English Channel March 2.

In the first recorded air raid by German aircraft on shipping west of the Straits of Dover, a single Heinkel bomber dropped four bombs, three of which found their mark, and then machine-gunned the decks, causing 108 fatalities and many injuries.

The Domala, towed to an undisclosed port after the attack, was the first big British passenger ship victim of German warplanes.

Of 301 persons aboard, 20 Britons and 88 British Indians were feared lost. The Domala carried 253 Lascars being repatriated from internment in German ports. She sailed from Antwerp, Belgium.

Many were said to have been killed in their bunks when the plane dived and swept the ship's decks with machine-gun bullets.

Nine Britons and 42 Indians were rescued by a Netherlands ship and landed at a South Coast English port. The others were rescued by British ships.

Carried All Its Lights

One eye-witness said the bomber carried full navigation lights, and the Domala's crew mistook it for a British plane until it dropped to 40 feet above the ship and released the first bomb. The Admiralty said four bombs were dropped, and three scored hits.

"We were blazing from stem to stern in 20 minutes," he said. "After the first bomb, the plane sprayed the deck with machine-guns."

Another survivor said the passengers and crew were attacked after they fled the ship.

The bombing of the Netherlands coastal vessel Elziena in the North Sea by a German plane was reported today with the arrival of three survivors at a northeast coast port after having spent 36 hours on a raft.

The survivors said that the two others of the vessel's crew of five were killed.

Bombs Drop Near Ship

The 458-ton Netherlands steamer Demuyter, which arrived in Flushing today en route from England to Antwerp, also reported that an unidentified airplane had dropped three bombs near the ship March 2. The bombs caused no damage.

The Netherlands steamers Sint Annaland, 2,248 tons, and Schieland, 2,249 tons, had reported on their arrival from England yesterday that they had been machine-gunned in the North Sea March 1 by an unidentified plane.

Authoritative sources at The Hague said that these incidents were receiving the full attention of the Government, which was endeavoring to establish the nationality of the attacking planes.

Fear that the Netherlands steamer Rijnstroom, 695 tons, had gone down with her crew of 12 was expressed today by her owners, the Holland Steamship Company, which said the vessel had been unreported since leaving The Downs, British contraband control port on the southeast English coast, yesterday.

Meanwhile, known shipping losses of all nations rose to at least 438 ships aggregating more than 1,502,509 tons at the end of the first six months of the war.

Supersedes 1914 Figure

This average, more than 8,000 tons a day, is larger than the World War tonnage loss which ran less than 4,500 tons a day during the first six months.

Germany's claim for the first six months of the war, which included only Allied and neutral merchantmen "with cargo useful to the enemy," listed 532 ships totaling 1,904,913 gross tons destroyed.

Latest reported sinkings included the 2,818-ton Swedish steamer Lagaholm, disclosed when its crew reached a Scottish port March 4.

The British steamer Albano, 1,176 tons, sank in the North Sea March 2 after hitting a mine. Two persons were killed. Survivors said the force of the explosion lifted the ship out of the water and that she sank in two minutes.

Sinking of the Norwegian steamer Vestfoss, 1,388 tons, was disclosed today with the landing of 19 of her crew at a northern British port. It was not stated whether there were fatalities, or how the ship went down.

Mine Blamed

The 710-ton British steamship Cato sank off the West Coast March 3 with two of her crewmen killed and 11 missing. She was believed to have hit a mine.

The Scottish trawler Ben Attow was lost with a crew of nine in an explosion which blew up the vessel off the Scottish East Coast.

The Netherlands freighter Limburg, 345 tons, was said to have been raked with machine-gun fire at sea by a German plane.

Two Netherlands ships arriving at southern Holland ports March 3 from Newcastle, England, reported they had been machine-gunned off Humber lightship by an unidentified plane which also bombed and sunk an unnamed British vessel.

Japan Asks Nazis

TOKYO, March 4 (AP)—Vice-Foreign-Minister Masayuki Tani demanded today the return of 12 Germans still held by the British of the 21 they seized from the Japanese liner Asama Maru Jan. 20.

Nine already have been returned under a compromise settlement of Japanese protests over stoppage of the ship.

The reply of British Ambassador Sir Robert Leslie Craige, to whom Mr. Tani made the demand, was not known.

False Alarm?

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, March 4 (AP)—The United States neutrality patrol today still sought an explanation of the apparent false alarm sounded March 1 by the British steamer Southgate in reporting she was being attacked by a submarine off the Virgin Islands.

After sighting the seemingly unharmed 4,862-ton Southgate today, seaplanes of the neutrality patrol sought some clue as to why the Southgate sent a distress signal and then kept silent while American vessels and planes spent a night and a day vainly attempting to learn her fate.

Some indignation was expressed over the Southgate's failure to make her safety known. It was estimated that thousands of dollars were spent speeding three destroyers and a coast guard to her aid.

U-Boat Reports

BERLIN, March 4 (AP)—The German official news agency, DNB, declared today that a German submarine had returned home reporting the sinking of 36,000 tons of shipping.

This is the third submarine which Germany has reported returned from raiding expeditions during the past week. The other two U-boats claimed 80,000 and 114,510 tons of shipping sunk since the beginning of the war.

Soviet Secrets on Arms Bared by Finns

Continued from Page 1

tery for want of practical demonstration.

The only recent military operations in which the Red Army had participated prior to last autumn were the various undeclared wars on the Manchurian and Mongolian frontiers. But these reached the world only through the medium of Soviet and Japanese staff communiqués which, however they differed in content, were alike in distorting the truth.

Poland No Criterion

The Soviet invasion of Eastern Poland was likewise no criterion since Poland was already prostrate and it was purely a military joyride.

Then came the attack on Finland and, for the first time, the veil was lifted. The Soviet military GPU may gnash their teeth at the thought that their most jealously guarded military armament secrets—the latest Soviet tanks, howitzers, antiaircraft guns and 7.5 machine guns, the last named declared by military experts the finest in any army—were included in the war booty captured by the Finns, and models of each have been purchased by the Allied General Staffs.

The Finnish campaign has revealed much of the character and morale of the troops themselves as well as the quality of their officers and capability of their general staff.

Wide Gradations in Troops

Unfortunately many of the conclusions that appeared in the press in the early period of the war were based on too isolated observations, for there is an enormous variation among the troops employed at different times and places.

The worst of the Soviet troops were those who appeared on the Karelian Isthmus in the first weeks—ragged ill-trained, underfed, cannon fodder pure and simple. The best are like those now operating in the Salla sector in the north—seasoned, well disciplined, well-armed and well-equipped. In between are all possible gradations and combinations.

The rank and file Russian soldiers also show courage—even those who were driven like cattle into the machine-gun fire. But when one talks to prisoners—the officers are usually more reserved than the men, but even they show little enthusiasm—one is impressed by their lack of sympathy with the present war.

Their one concern is for their wives and families and they all express relief at being away from the front. This does not mean that they are anti-Bolshevist—as some have implied—for that involves a state of conscious reasoning which few of them have yet attained. But they are instinctively out of sympathy with the present war of conquest.

Use in Defense Stressed

The Red Army was built up and organized in a period when the Soviet Union, both in its foreign and internal propaganda, professed that its armed forces were solely concerned with internal defense.

Regardless of the insincerity and hypocrisy with which these assurances were given, they made a certain impression both at home and abroad, and, first of all, on the soldiers themselves.

The Red Army was imbued with the idea that its only function was to defend Russian borders from attacks. Whereas under conditions of such an attack the Red Army would probably have given an excellent account of itself—it is not intrinsically a bad army—it was poorly equipped for a war of aggression.

500,000 in Armed Action

An idea of the size and dispositions of the total Red forces in the field against Finland is provided by the following data obtained from a captured Russian major.

In so far as I have been able to check it with other foreign sources, it is accurate. I offer it with the reservation that there have been certain important changes since the officer was captured three weeks ago.

The total Red forces in the field are divided into four bodies comprising in all between 28 and 30 divisions, or upward of 500,000 men. The size of a division varies between 15,000 and 18,000.

The first and largest of these armies is the army on the Karelian Isthmus, which operates independently of the other three, under the command of General Mereshkoff, with its general headquarters at Leningrad.

This army consists of three army corps of four divisions each. During the heavy fighting on the Isthmus fresh divisions were constantly brought in to keep its strength constant. In addition to the 12 divisions thus accounted for, there are four divisions of permanent reserves.

This means that the Red forces on the Isthmus amount to a constant total of nearly 300,000 infantry, exclusive of mechanized troops.

The Army of Ladoga

Next comes the army of Ladoga, operating north of Lake Ladoga, with its general headquarters at Vidlitsa. It originally consisted of two army corps, one at Salmi with four divisions, and one at Suojaervi with three divisions.

The former included the ill-fated 18th Division, cut off and destroyed by the Finns two weeks ago at Syskyjaervi, while other Red forces are in difficult positions in the same sector.

The second corps included the two divisions partially destroyed at Tolvajaervi.

Next comes the army of Northern Karelia with its general headquarters at Ukhtua. This comprises three army corps originally stationed as follows: One or two divisions on the Lieska and Kuhmo sector, with the Eastern Finnish railway line as its direct objective. The division at Kuhmo has been partially surrounded and has suffered heavy losses.

By a Staff Artist

Location of Army Corps Around Finland

Disposition of Russian army corps at the five points of invasion. The famous Red army is shown to have failed in its objectives so far at every point except in the coast drive toward Viborg.

Numbers attached to arrows on the map show the distribution of Russian forces as follows:

1. Three army corps (over 200,000 men) with heavy mechanized support advancing on Viborg. Headquarters at Leningrad.

2. Two army corps (125,000) at Salmi and Suojaervi attempting to encircle Lake Ladoga from north.

3. Two divisions (30,000) around Lake Kianta and Kuhmo, Headquarters at Ukhta. Failed in attempt to cross "waistline."

4. Two divisions (30,000) at Salla. Failed in attempt to reach railhead at Kemijaervi.

5. One army corps (45,000) has advanced beyond Nautsi in a drive down from Petsamo intended to meet the Salla divisions at Kemijaervi or Rovaniemi.

After the failure of the attack on the railway at Lieska, the division was sent to the Lake Kianta sector for a thrust westward across Finland's narrow waistline.

The divisions of this corps were the 163d, which was practically destroyed on the western shore of Lake Kianta, and the 44th, annihilated along the road to Suomussalmi in the first part of January.

Seek to Break Railway

The Third Army corps comprised two divisions stationed at Salla, with the railhead of Kemijaervi as their immediate objective, and to sever land communication between Finland and Sweden as the final objective.

Last comes the army of the polar region, with its general headquarters at Murmansk, consisting of one army corps of three divisions, two of which are now on the road leading southward from Petsamo and have recently advanced to Nautsi. Their immediate objective—the capture of Finland's outlet to the Arctic and the nickel mines at Salmijaervi was achieved in the first days of the war, while their ultimate objective is to advance along the Arctic highway to Rovaniemi to meet the other Russian column advancing from Salla.

Medium and Light Tanks

The Russian mechanized forces in the field consist of five brigades of three battalions each. Each battalion has 32 heavy tanks—24 to 32 metric tons—and 15 light reconnaissance tanks—five to twelve metric tons.

These brigades are directly subordinate to the army command and not to the infantry.

There are in addition big mechanized corps of two brigades, each of which has 32 medium tanks—from 12 to 24 metric tons—and 15 light reconnaissance tanks.

These corps operate in conjunction with the field infantry and are subordinate to the infantry command.

The armament of the Soviet tanks is roughly as follows: Heavy tanks, one 75m. gun, one 47 gun, two heavy machine guns, light machine gun, the thickness of the armored plating is 37 milimeters (for purposes of reference it is interesting to recall that the Bofors antitank guns can pierce a maximum thickness of 30 milimeters). Medium tanks, one 47 gun, two machine guns.

Distribution of the mechanized forces is as follows: Four brigades and three corps on the Karelian Isthmus, one brigade and one corps north of Lake Ladoga, and one corps with each of the other armies.

Most Plans Frustrated

Except for the "victories" scored by Soviet aviation against open Finnish towns, the costly advance on the Isthmus, where numbers count, is the army's only military exploit.

From Lake Ladoga northward all their plans have been frustrated, and except for Salla and Petsamo their forces have been virtually wiped out. The war in these sectors may be considered virtually at a standstill, with the Finns completely in command of the situation.

The Russian command has not hesitated to sacrifice their men ruthlessly on all fronts regardless of objectives, seeking to make up in this fashion for the incompetence of their General Staff. The officers in the field, on the other hand, have shown tenacious courage and devotion worthy of a better cause.

There is the case of Colonel Borisoff of the 18th Division. Last Feb. 7, with his regiment after a month in the forest surrounded by the Finns and nearing exhaustion, he radioed to Moscow: "Is it possible that no forces can be mustered to rescue us? We are condemned to death." In reply he received a message of "congratulation for the brilliant victories of the 18th Division," and vague promises of help.

Two days later, when Russian planes dropped parcels of bread and fodder for Colonel Borisoff's men, the Finns were already on the scene. Colonel Borisoff had taken his own life.

U. S. Giving Abroad More Co-ordinated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 4—Co-ordination of American giving to European war sufferers is seen making headway here today following former President Hoover's request to Congress for funds to assist the destitute Polish people and his emergency appeal to the American public for another $1,000,000 for the Finnish Relief Fund, made at national headquarters, 420 Lexington Avenue, yesterday.

Mr. Hoover, who is national chairman of the drive for Finnish civilian relief and an officer of the Commission for Polish Relief, stressed that the United States would have to face the problem of a general relief program for European distress, which would not, however, he said, endanger American neutrality.

Mr. Hoover sees the Polish problem as the more extensive and complicated of the two, involving negotiations with warring countries, and, therefore, a matter for consideration first of all by the Government. He estimates that 7,000,000 citizens of dismembered Poland are dependent upon outside aid set at a cost of $40,000,000 to $50,000,000, of which, he said, about one-fourth should come from the United States.

Children's Plight Cited

The needs of Finnish and Polish child refugees came to the fore in reports by the International Child Service Committee at 1 Madison Avenue and by Mr. Hoover. According to the Committee, 1,000 homeless Polish children have been interned in Hungary, whose Government "has been very generous and hospitable to all Polish refugees," while 2,000 Polish children are under the wing of the committee in Rumania.

Mr. Hoover said that 250,000 Finnish children were in need, according to a cabled report from Robert Maverick, a fund representative in Finland. In support of his appeal for more funds, Mr. Hoover said that 40 per cent of the evacuated children were suffering effects of hasty flight under severe conditions. He stressed that the flow of adequate relief funds to the Finnish Government "automatically leaves for the Finnish Government free dollar exchange sorely needed to make other purchases abroad not possible from the Government credit."

Aimo K. Cajander, formerly Prime Minister and now head of the Civilian Relief Committee in Helsingfors, voiced his Nation's gratitude to the American people in a cable, which read:

"You are Finland's greatest foreign friend in this period of heavy trial. The fruits of your humanitarian work have spread into thousands of homes and families. Bless you and your co-workers and the generous heart of America."

Present Jobs Enough

Mr. Hoover denied reports that he will assume command of a general program of overseas relief activities, and stressed that he was connected with the Polish relief work in an advisory capacity only.

"I said I would advise them and do what I can," he told reporters.

Following Mr. Hoover's report on Poland, Col. William J. Donovan, Chairman of the Greater New York campaign of the Paderewski Fund for Polish Relief, announced that $6,294 in unsolicited contributions had come to headquarters at 37 East Thirty-sixth Street in the past week. In addition, leading civic and religious groups have come forward to pledge their support.

Colonel Donovan recalled that Ignace Jan Paderewski, the pianist, in whose honor the drive was launched, himself gave large sums without stint to aid people of all races and creeds.

"Paderewski has given away large fortunes," Colonel Donovan said, "not alone to his suffering countrymen, but to the oppressed and starving as well as to needy causes everywhere. He still remains one of the largest contributors to our American Legion."

Collections from the Nationwide motion picture theater drive to help Finland total $25,000 to date, Vincent G. Hart, head of the cinema division, announced. The campaign's labor division reported that $200,000 had been received so far from employees in industrial, banking, and business organizations, and that 95 per cent of all union contributions came in small amounts, ranging from $5 to $15. Contributions to the Finnish Relief Fund announced by Mr. Hoover amounted to $32,060.

Siege Around Viborg Aim of Advancing Reds

By the Associated Press

Russian forces closing in on Viborg (Viipuri) reported new advances to the north and south of the shell-shattered port city today and indicated strategy of encircling it and severing all supply lines.

Two newly won positions were Tuppuransaari, a bay of Viborg island 115 miles to the south, and Saarela, a hamlet an undisclosed number of miles to the north, the Red Army announced.

On the island, the Reds reported capturing six fortifications, five of them iron and concrete forts with heavy coast defense guns in full working order. At Saarela, the Russians said they took the fully equipped headquarters of a "large military formation" and four 75-milimeter guns.

The communiqué reporting the gains did not mention fighting in Viborg itself, into which the Russians had said they battled their way March 2, seizing the railway station and the surrounding southern end of town.

Closing of the circle around Viborg would compel the Finns to withdraw completely, or run the risk of siege without promise of reinforcements and supplies.

Victory in the North

Meanwhile the Finns claimed a decisive victory against the Russian forces at Kolaa, northeast of Lake Ladoga.

Here patrol activity and artillery fire repulsed repeated waves of Russian infantry supported by tanks, propellered sleds, and other motorized equipment.

On other fronts, where fighting was said still to be in progress, the Finnish communiqué yesterday reported gains on the eastern side of the Karelian Isthmus—where the Russian invaders have failed to dent the Mannerheim Line—and at Kuhmo and Salla on the eastern front.

Where the Karelian Isthmus defense lines are intact, well-timed artillery fire was reported to have inflicted heavy losses on the enemy lines.

Several of the enemy's strong points were said to have been seized after Red Army sallies failed in the eastern front sectors.

The fighting for strategic Viborg, western terminus of the Mannerheim defenses, involved Finnish withdrawals to new positions, but Russian attacks were repulsed generally, according to the Finnish High Command. The Finnish contention, since the drive for the city started Feb. 1, has been that all the ground won by the Russians has been at disastrous cost.

The Finnish communiqué said Red Army planes had made widespread air raids over Southern Finland, and that counter aerial attacks had taken heavy tolls on Soviet columns and communication lines. Seventeen Russian planes were said to have been shot down.

Allies Assailed

Meanwhile the Russian press is renewing its accusations that Great Britain and France are plotting to expand their own war against Germany by entangling Soviet Russia.

Reviewing the first six months of the Western European war, Pravda (Communist Party newspaper) said:

"There is no doubt the British-French imperialists are eager to repeat 'the Finnish experiment' in the Near East," an apparent reference to the reported concentration of 600,000 Allied troops there.

In a statement supplementing its daily communiqué, the Leningrad military headquarters dismissed as "absurd" Finnish claims of major victories, apparently referring to recent Finnish reports that the 18th Russian infantry division and the 34th Moscow tank brigade had been shattered.

"Equally fantastic," the statement said, was the Finnish note to the League of Nations Feb. 29 that Red Army raids were directed against the civilian population. The Finnish claim that hundreds of Soviet planes and 20,000 bombs had resulted in the deaths of only 392 civilians "flatly refutes" itself, the statement contended.

Swedes Careful of Neutrality In Giving Aid for Finns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Sweden is sending men and arms to Finland, but exact figures on the subject are officially kept a secret.

Sweden's delicate situation, not only with the interventionists at home, but with pressure from Germany abroad, enforce the utmost secrecy on anything that might savor of a breach with the status of neutrality.

Finnish censorship has included details of foreign assistance as one of the classifications on which correspondents are not permitted to write.

Nevertheless information from various sources leaves no doubt but that 10,000 volunteers from Sweden will have reached Finland shortly, if they are not already there. A force of 8,000 had arrived 10 days ago and plans were then under way for bringing this up to 13,000 altogether.

As for Swedish assistance reaching the Finns in the shape of war material and general supplies, the difficulties of forming estimates are still greater, but it is generally assumed that some $100,000,000 worth of materials have already reached the Finns from their Swedish neighbors.

The Finnish Legation in Washington disclosed last week that of the $100,000,000 contributions from Sweden to Finland, one-fourth had been in kind. The Legation estimated that there were 15,000 volunteers fighting in Finland of whom about one-half were Swedes.

The fact that the Finns cannot easily purchase war material in the United States, whereas Sweden can procure all it can pay for, presents the probability that a three-cornered deal may allow the Finns to obtain some of this material.

A Swedish contract of two weeks ago said to involve $10,000,000 for 144 late model Vultee fighting planes, the largest order for American warplanes outside the great powers, was understood to be partly a contribution to the Finnish front.

Transfer of Polish Arms

The same destination has been suggested for the Swedish type of armaments captured by the Germans in Poland that by a deal of Feb. 27 are being sold to Sweden.

It is recalled here that before President Roosevelt left for his Pacific trip, he indicated that Sweden, as well as Norway and other neutral governments had been inquiring into the possibility of buying America's surplus arms, with the implication that such arms as the country could spare—for example, several hundred 75 millimeter field guns left over from the last war—might find their way to Finland, or at least replace arms that the Swedes and others may have furnished to the Finns, just as American planes are reported to have replaced British Royal Air Force planes shipped to Finland.

In the matter of pecuniary help for the Finns, the Swedish people are estimated to have contributed $25,000,000.

Giving Part of Wages

The general Finnish relief fund in Sweden has reached nearly $5,000,000. Factory workers have arranged voluntarily to work every third Sunday and give their wages for that day to the Finns, while all schoolmasters give one day's salary a month to the cause. Farmers have been asked to donate a day's milk or 50 pounds of corn for every 25 acres and one egg for every hen.

The Swedish Merchants' Association, representing 23,000 dealers, is giving 10 per cent of the proceeds of one day's sales in their shops and department stores and 400,000 out of Sweden's 6,000,000 people are contributing one day's salary a month.

The Swedish Red Cross alone has obtained contributions of $2,000,000 for the benefit of the Finns.

The fact that the bulk of all the assistance is carried out apart from the Government—such as the Swedish building industry's donation of $250,000 for training airplane pilots for Finland and the enlistment of 37 Swedish bombers in the ranks of the Finnish air force—makes it impossible to estimate the actual amount of the assistance rendered.

One remarkable phase of the help is the decision of some 50 Swedish towns to adopt the same number of Finnish towns, organizing aid for their civilian population and taking care of their evacuated citizens. The Swedish capital "adopted" Helsingfors.

Headed for Finland

WINNIPEG (AP)—Erik Erikson, native of Finland but a citizen of Canada, has disclosed that the Finnish Volunteer Service League which he heads is hand-picking fighters to send to Finland.

Seven of the eight so far accepted are in New York waiting to sail for Europe, he said. The League furnishes transportation to New York, and the Finnish War Veterans League of America contributes the fares to Europe, he said.

Scots Help Finns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH — Assurances of Scottish sympathy for Finland are assuming practical shape.

The Finnish Consul in Glasgow has already sent home more than $25,000 collected locally. He has also opened a show in Glasgow for warm clothing and the response, he says, has been impressive.

The Glasgow Chamber of Commerce recently gave a dinner in honor of Mr. Georg A. Gripenberg, Finnish Minister in Britain at which Sir Cecil M. Weir, the President, handed him a check for £200 as a token gift from the Chamber. He was supported by Lord Elgin who spoke of the bonds between Scotland and Finland.

Six hundred years ago, Lord Elgin said, they in Scotland had passed through something of the same situation that was facing Finland today.

The Scottish Red Cross contribution to Finland has reached a total of £5,710. Even quite small places such as Gullane in East Lothian have materially helped, and the country contributions are high—such as £200 from Berwickshire alone.

In addition to all this the Finnish Minister said he had received many Scottish gifts direct to the Embassy in London as had Madame Gripenberg. The latter was recently handed a check for £1,310 "from a few friends in Glasgow."

The Church of Scotland has also opened a fund with an appeal from the Moderator, the Rev. Professor Main—the connections between the Evangelical Church of Finland and the Church of Scotland are strong and the fund has a wide appeal.

Rome and London Tense Over Trade Status

Continued from Page 1

without an agreement. On Feb. 24 Dr. Clodius signed a new Italian-German trade agreement, and it was stated Premier Benito Mussolini had given personal attention to the various details.

By this time the campaign to increase the domestic coal production was in full swing in the Italian press. There is also talk of turning to the United States for coal. And the controlled press is devoting leading articles quoting the Duce of the imperative necessity of winning new exports to increase Italy's buying power abroad.

It has been ruled that fine coal cannot be used in private households after this season, thereby freeing imports for factories.

Quotas Are Secret

None here are saying that Axis trade alone can suffice Italy. What ever the secret quotas are in the new Clodius agreement, they represent chiefly a promise to trade much as possible under the difficult existing circumstance—a promise which depends in part on British blockade pressure on Italy.

The British, meanwhile, though carefully describing the situation as "sticky" nevertheless are not admitting for the moment that the negotiations have definitely broken off. The course of bargaining is often devious. But for the moment, Italy by declining to pay the British price for Welsh coal voluntarily embarks on a hard course which is a measure of its present desire to keep trade on both sides open.

Canadians Get Home Town Dishes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The Canadian soldier in London can now get the buckwheat cakes and maple syrup, the raisin or lemon meringue pie, and other dishes which figure prominently on his menu way back home across the Atlantic.

The Maple Leaf Club, Brabazon House, near Victoria Station, is designed to be a home from home for Canadians. Run by a committee drawn from the Canadian Red Cross and the Canadian Women's Club, who are jointly responsible for the venture, the hostel is in charge of Mrs. Leonard Murray, widow of a Canadian. Many of Mrs. Murray's helpers are also Canadians. There is a good games room at the Club, with ping pong and darts, and it is hoped to arrange for concert parties to visit the Club regularly. Bed, breakfast and bath cost only 2s.6d., and other charges are in proportion.

Rescue in Caspian Sea Of Men Trapped by Thaw

MOSCOW (AP)—Airplanes and a number of ships, including an ice-breaker, participated in the rescue of 500 seal hunters and fishermen trapped in the Caspian Sea by a sudden thaw, it was disclosed in dispatches reaching here March 4.

Many horses also were saved. Twenty-nine seal hunters and 24 horses remained stranded, and operations were continuing to rescue them.

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Nazis Open Leipzig Fair; 18 Neutrals Represented

LEIPZIG, Germany, March 4 (AP)—Leipzig's great International Fair, keyed to picture Germany's industrial strength in the midst of war, was opened yesterday by Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels in a speech reiterating the Nazi theme of German invincibility.

Dr. Goebbels characterized the Fair as a fort on the Reich's economic front reflecting the greatness of the commercial structure expected to contribute to ultimate victory on the war front.

Asserting that the great trade routes still are open to Germany, Dr. Goebbels declared that the Reich is trying to develop its commerce naturally—a procedure which he said would prove more effective and lasting than "the political buying which Britain has been doing in all parts of the world."

Germans were obviously proud of the fact that 18 neutral countries, 15 of which are represented by Government exhibits, are participating in the fair.

Foreign Exhibits Hailed

The presence of the foreign exhibits was generally hailed as evidence that Germany has not been cut off from the world by the Allied sea blockade, which spokesmen said was troublesome but incapable of inflicting mortal injury on the Reich.

All the southeastern European countries were represented, with the Yugoslavian exhibit outstripping all others in size. The Fair was only slightly smaller than last year's, the number of exhibitors totaling 6,600 as compared with 6,682 in 1939.

While the Fair represented peacetime pursuits, it was not possible to obliterate all traces of war, and foreign visitors were at first confused by the ration cards which patient restaurant waiters attempted to explain.

Industrial exhibits emphasized adjustment to wartime conditions by stressing the elimination of waste. One exhibit, for instance, showed 27 ways to make good use of waste paper.

'Blackout' Stockings

Another wartime touch was an exhibit of women's stockings which shine at night, thus helping to avert blackout accidents.

Dr. Goebbels, who spoke in the great Leipzig Music Hall, said that the "real measure" of Germany's wealth was the industry of the population. In the military field, he said, Germany was unbeatable because its economy was sound and "our leaders more than a match for our foes."

Describing the Fair as "Germany's visiting card to the world," Dr. Goebbels repeated one argument which has been reiterated to Sumner Welles, United States Undersecretary of State on his visit to the Reich—that "Germany never has looked on economy as a political combative weapon."

The Germans accuse Britain of fighting its wars chiefly in the economic realm.

"Economy has served us chiefly as a source for industrious labor, for supplying the Nation with food and drink and for advancing the Nation's welfare," he said, charging anew that "London and Paris do not want and would not stand for a strong independent Reich."

"The German-Russian trade agreement gave the whole world proof of Germany's constructive economic and trade conception," he declared.

"British attempts to separate Germany from her natural trade partner (Russia) are futile."

Nazi Sea Plans

BERLIN, March 4 (AP) — Grand Admiral Erich Raeder declared today that "the German Navy will be guided by the principle to do its very best to show every possible consideration to American vessels wherever they may be."

The Nazi naval chief spoke by radio to the United States in an apparently extemperaneous interview in English with Max Jordan, National Broadcasting Company representative.

After he had discussed Germany's naval warfare policy in a remarkably informal manner—explaining and arguing points in the manner of a personal, across-the-table discussion—Mr. Jordan remarked that prospects were "discouraging" for neutral shipping, and asked for "a pertinent statement," which occasioned Admiral Raeder's declaration.

The Admiral's principal point in his discussion was Germany's oft-stated contention that Britain has made all its shipping liable to attack by arming merchant ships and using peaceful craft for military purposes.

The German View

"I find it rather difficult to understand the position you are taking, Admiral," Mr. Jordan said. "You probably know that the sinking of English fishing boats by German naval forces has met with strong disapproval in the United States and elsewhere. It is not easy to see how civilians, such as the British fishermen, nave anything to do with military operations."

"You are mistaken, Mr. Jordan," the Admiral replied. "It is an accepted view that merchant ships lose their civilian character when they take part in belligerent activities. . . ."

"Can fishing boats really be used as auxiliary naval units and are they actually employed as such?" Mr. Jordan asked.

"Yes," said the Admiral, "let me explain. Fishing boats are very well suited by their seaworthiness to serve as patrol boats or mine sweepers. . . .

"All the ships we use in this way we incorporate in the navy, which makes them official auxiliary units. They fly the naval ensign.

"England behaves differently. She uses merchant craft and merchant seamen without giving them the status of naval war craft . . . I don't think we can be blamed for regarding it as typical hypocrisy if England raises complaints against Germany on the ground that the later has set to the attack of harmless merchant vessels."

General Position

"In no prior war, Admiral, have neutrals been in so difficult a position and never have their privileges been exposed to as serious a menace. . . . One of their most vital privileges is peaceful commercial shipping. Does Germany intend to question it?"

"No, we don't," Admiral Raeder replied. "Neutral ships expose themselves to the danger of being sunk only when they behave as belligerents—for instance, sailing at night without lights, or by offering resistance to an order to stop, or by conveying information to the enemy. . . ."

"All that you said, Admiral, appears to be rather discouraging to the neutrals. . . . The prospect of a growing intensity of naval warfare makes one think of the possibility of dangers arising for American shipping even outside of what one might call the immediate zones of war. I feel certain, Admiral, that a pertinent statement by you would meet with great interest in the United States."

"The German Navy," Admiral Raeder said, "will . . . show every possible consideration to American vessels wherever they may be. I hope, Mr. Jordan, that this unequivocal statement will be understood as it is meant—sincerely and honestly. I don't think I could go further than that."

British Papers Rumble Against War Leadership

LONDON, March 4 (AP)—Rumblings of dissatisfaction with Britain's war leadership sounded in the press today amid mixed foreboding and confidence over the course of the six-month-old war.

Although the Daily Mail found "proof of our supremacy" in the activities of the British Navy and Air Force, it warned of the necessity of knowing "we have the right men" in the Government.

"It may become necessary to inquire whether we are as well served as we should be by the higher command of the Royal Air Force," it declared, "and whether these posts should not be filled with younger officers familiar with up-to-date machines and strategy and tactics appropriate to their use."

The Times of London also forecast changes in high places.

"New situations," it said, "are expected in time—perhaps no long time—and as in the past will without doubt demand new methods and men.

"In this country, for the first six months, power has been in the hands of a Cabinet admittedly experimental and transitional in composition. No prospect of the coming months can exclude the certainty that it will in time undergo further changes in plan and personnel, adapting it ever more closely to the imperious requirements of war."

Neither gave any hint which, if any, Cabinet members were in view, but the Mail said "men who don't survive the test of real war must go," and "we believe Mr. Chamberlain will discover before long that he can very usefully replace some of his ministers, both great and small."

It suggested that there might be necessity "very soon" to review some of the appointments of the former War Secretary, Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha.

Kermit Roosevelt Ready to Lead 'In'

LONDON, March 4 (AP)—Kermit Roosevelt, second son of President Theodore Roosevelt, said he expected to reach Finland "soon" as leader of an international brigade to fight Russia.

Clad in the uniform of a colonel of the "British contingent of the International Expeditionary Force," Colonel Roosevelt told the press that his unofficial army has 500 experienced fighters and hopes to have 3,000.

His resignation as a major in the British Army, a commission taken soon after the war started last fall, was accepted March 2 by King George. An hour later he was sworn in as Colonel of the international force.

The change in uniforms involved only some new silver buttons inscribed "IN" for International Brigade. Officially he will not be a colonel of the Finnish Army until he reaches Finland and is incorporated in the Finnish Army.

They Also Buy Who Only Come to See

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A Cultural Incident in Wartime London

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The Committee of the Royal Academy is giving artists the vote—the vote of the visitor to the United Artists' Exhibition now being held here.

More than any previous Exhibition at Burlington House, this collection of pictures should have something to please everyone. Never have the walls of this former home of classic art been adorned by such a wide range. As a wartime effort to help artists, the Committee has brought together the works of living British artists representative of all schools.

Ballot papers are supplied on which visitors record the 10 pictures of their choice.

While visitors to the United Artists' Exhibition were mostly just studying the pictures, visitors to another Exhibition in London were studying—and buying pictures. This was the show of Artists' International Association Everyman prints. At this exhibition, the first of its kind to be held here, original prints by 50 well-known artists were to be bought for 1s. each.

Simon Sees Reich Friendless

LONDON, March 4 (AP)—Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said March 2 that the six month's postponement of Germany's expected lightning smash has united Britain and France, consolidated the Empire, and "left Germany without a friend, unless indeed Russia is her friend."

Sir John warned the Nation in a broadcast that he was convinced the "greatest danger" may be "the false conclusion that because we have been able to sleep quietly in our beds and the full rigors and hardships of war have not touched our lives, victory may in the end be cheaply and easily secured.

"We have opposed to us a very tough, stalwart, and numerous people inured to the severest discipline and welded into a single mass by the most drastic methods they dare not oppose."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the present trend of the war had not been expected because "in every previous war during the past century in which Germany engaged, she started with lightning smash and grab methods. It was so in 1864, 1866, 1870, and in 1914."

Sir John said he refused to acquit "ordinary German citizens" of their responsibility for what he called German aggression

He declared "the outcome of this war is going to show whether the self-discipline of a free democracy like ours is a more potent instrument than the mechanical drilling of the most powerful totalitarian state."

'Gas' Propaganda Denied

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 4 — There is no basis for reports in Congress that Russian bombing planes are being fueled with American gasoline, while Russia propaganda reports to that effect, aimed at the weakening of the Finnish morale, have their origin and justification in some instances in irresponsible charges made in Congress here, spokesmen for the State and Treasury Department said today.

From Jan. 1, 1939, through the first few days in February, 1940, the United States exported but two barrels of aviation gasoline to the Soviet Union, while Russia itself is an abundant producer of ordinary gas, it was pointed out. Exports of regular gasoline during 1939 amounted to 8[illegible]3,530 barrels, all of which went to Siberia and were exported during the months of Septem[illegible] October, and November.

According to latest figures available here, Russian importations of gasoline from this country have shown a continuously downward trend during the past two years, last year's 883,530 barrels comparing with 1,120,491 in 1938 and 1,554,250 in 1937.

Regarding a charge made in Congress on Feb. 28 by Representative Emanuel Celler (D) of New York that "Russia purchases from us 300,000 barrels of gasoline every month for use in Stalin's planes to bomb Finnish cities and destroy innocent women and children," a State Department official declared that first-hand reports from the Russian-Finnish front lines stated that Russian planes were not using aviation gasoline, but were employing ordinary gas "stepped-up" with lead.

The official added that this had confiramtion in the poor performance of Russian airplanes and that only older and inferior planes could make use of this poorer gasoline.

Reich Claims Destruction of 532 Ships

BERLIN, March 4 (AP)—The German High Command, summarizing the first six months of the war, on March 2 claimed destruction of 532 Allied and neutral ships totaling 1,904,913 tons and characterized the Nazi losses as "small" by comparison.

[In London Britain's official comment on the German High Command's review of the first six months of the war was:

"If these absurdities are believed by the German High Command, it is hardly in the British interest to undeceive them. Actual figures (of our sea losses) are given in weekly returns."]

At the same time the communiqué disclosed that Germany had extended its West Wall fortifications all the way to the North Sea.

[Recent dispatches from the Netherlands have reported German troop movements along the Reich's northwestern frontiers, and some observers have expressed belief that these operations were connected with the construction of new border fortifications.]

Lists Naval Losses

The High Command listed Germany's naval losses to date as the pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee, two destroyers—which were not mentioned by name, six patrol boats or mine sweepers, and 11 submarines.

"The German Air Force participated in the victorious outcome of the Polish Campaign in an outstanding manner," the communiqué said. "While destroying the Polish Air Force, it protected at the same time the German air zone in the West with other units.

"Its superiority as regards the preparedness of the crews and the excellence of materials repeatedly was apparent. Reconnaissance flights carried out against England and France, even under unfavorable weather conditions, have supplemented material at hand regarding the enemy's measures.

Air Raids on Ships

"In scouting against England German planes again and again reached the Orkney and Shetland Islands despite enemy resistance. Repeatedly attacks were made on enemy sea forces, armed merchant ships and convoys. Sixty five ships with approximately a gross tonnage of 75,000 were sunk. Concerned here for the most part were enemy or neutral commercial ships traveling to England with contraband as well as some lighter ships and British sea fighting forces.

"Since the beginning of the war, the German air defense ground personnel has been developed as planned, the airplane reporting service well practiced and tested, and air raid protection measures and equipment perfected throughout the Reich.

"Wherever they have attempted to fly over German territory with stronger units, the enemy has been successfully driven off by pursuit planes and anti-aircraft fire.

"In all 285 British and French airplanes so far have been shot down. Added to this were some 50 planes of the British airplane carrier so that the total loss to the western powers since the beginning of the war is at least 335 planes. Nine enemy captive balloons also were shot down.

"On the other hand, German Air Force lost 35 planes through direct enemy action and 43 planes which met with accident on enemy flights (emergency landings, crashes, etc.) in these six months on the west front and over the British fighting area."

French Confident

PARIS, March 4 (AP)—France closed the first six months of the war with statements by Premier Edouard Daladier and other leaders expressing confidence in ultimate victory.

Statements issued to the press reviewed the situation to date and characterized as a success the economic warfare being waged against Germany.

"After six months of war," M. Daladier said, "our frontiers are inviolate, our seas are free, and all French men and women have the same determination to consecrate their forces to the victory of the fatherland."

Admiral Jean Darlin, Commander-in-Chief of the Navy, asserted that the "free use of the seas is assured to us" and added:

"France can dispose of all the resources of her vast empire and fight with confidence for final victory."

Gen. Joseph Vuillemin, Chief of the French Air Force, declared that "the French army of the air is now ready to oppose and reply victoriously to blows of the enemy aviation."

Obeying the tradition that the French army fights in silence, Gen. Marie Gustave Gamelin, Commander of the Republic's land forces, did not issue a statement.

Turk Reservists To Be Retrained

ANKARA, Turkey (AP)—Turkey increased its armed forces March 2 by calling up 10 classes of artillery and engineer reserve officers for a 45-day active service period.

It estimated authoritatively that Turkey now has 500,000 men under arms.

ROME (AP)—Previously rejected and partially trained men of four conscript classes now on leave were recalled to the Italian army March 2 for a new training period. There was no indication of the number of men called.

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House Committee Holds Up Funds for Byrd Expedition

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP)—The House Appropriations Committee refused today to approve another $250,000 appropriation for the Byrd Antarctic Expedition, saying that it had been misinformed last year as to the expedition's needs. The Committe left provision of further funds to future action.

tion's needs. The Committee left tee made other cuts in the Interior Department bill, to trim a total of $2,986,277 from President Roosevelt's requests for the department.

The Committee recommended $119,071,187 for all of the Department's activities. Its action pushed the total of congressional reductions in presidential budget estimates past $293,000,000.

Also disallowed was a $985,350 request for a new map-making project by the Geological Survey. The Committee said that since the maps were suggested as being of strategic military importance, the money should be provided under the heading of military appropriations. All told, the Geological Survey was cut $1,247,150 below the Chief Executive's request.

Another reduction was in funds for Bonneville Dam, in Washington and Oregon. The Committee allowed $5,650,000, or $1,000,000 less than the White House recommended, for construction of a power distribution system there.

On the other hand, it increased the appropriation for the All-American Canal in California from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000.

The net reduction was made up of the balance between many reductions and many increases.

In the appropriation bill, recommended to the House for consideration late today or tomorrow, the following major items were included:

Bureau of Indian Affairs, $30,497,736—$456,125 less than budget estimates; Bureau of Reclamation, $48,214,600—$195,000 more than the Budget; National Park Service, $8,948,770—$117,770 less.

The total carried in the bill represented a reduction of $29,789,443 below current appropriations for the same functions, due chiefly to cuts made at the White House before the estimates were presented to Congress.

Park Fund Cut

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP)—The House Appropriations Committee recommended to Congress today appropriation of $8,948,770 to operate the National Park Service in the 1941 fiscal year, starting next July 1.

The amount was $3,661,252 less than the Service had for the present year and $117,700 less than budget estimates.

In addition the Government plans to spend $50,000 to enlarge the Battlefield at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., described by National Park Service officials as the greatest American victory of the Revolutionary War."

A. E. Demaray, Associate Director of the Park Service, told the Committee that New York State had turned over to the Federal Government about 1,429 acres comprising the Saratoga Battlefield Park, but that an additional 950 acres privately owned was needed to include all points of the original battlefield.

"In order to work out a circulation system and permit free access to all of the points of the battlefield we will have to acquire this additional land," he said.

He added that the surrender of the British General Buryoyne at Saratoga "marked the turning point of the war, bringing France, then Britain's hereditary enemy, to the American side."

'Plug' for Marble

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP)—From the Fine Arts Commission, marble recently got a boost for use in the construction of Government buildings.

H. J. Caemmerer, Commission Secretary, told an appropriations subcommittee of the House that marble buildings kept their good appearance almost indefinitely. His testimony was made public today.

"For instance," he added, "take the old Patent Office. It was built 100 years ago, and looks like a building erected in recent years."

He said the Commission concurred in the view of senators Tom Stewart (D.-Tenn.), and Warren R. Austin (R.-Vt.), and Representative Sam Hobbs (D.-Ala.), that marble firms should be allowed to bid on Government buildings.

Mr. Caemmerer said the particular project in question was the new War Department Building, soon to be constructed.

Football Circus in Bowl Brings $4,500 to P.-T. A.'s

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PASADENA, Calif.—Approximately $4,500 went into the treasuries of parent-teacher associations of eight cities in this district as a result of the fifth annual P.-T. A. Welfare Fund Football Circus in the Rose Bowl last fall. Attendance at the tourney of high school teams was estimated at 35,000; the event is sponsored by junior chambers of commerce as well as by the parent-teacher associations.

Philadelphia Expects New Deal From G. O. P.

Wide World; © International; © Aero Service Corp.

Preparing for Republican Convention

(1) K. Jamison, engineer, checks amplifying apparatus in Convention Hall. (2) Left to right: Stanley Gorman, Charles M. Christman, Franklin Brooks, and O. K. Jamison check seating arrangements. (3) Aerial view of Convention Hall, Philadelphia. (4) Scene in Convention Hall on occasion of nomination of Alf M. Landon.

Adelaide Backs Cheaper Housing In Rural Areas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, South Australia—Extension of the scheme of cheaper housing from the city dweller to those living in the country has been recommended by the Housing Trust of this State, and the State Government has approved of the recommendation.

A site has been chosen for the first experiments to be carried out with the small initial grant of £50,000 made by the State. This will be at Whyalla, the model town of the great Broken Hill mining concern on Spencer Gulf. Whyalla bids fair to become an important tin plate center under the direction of the Broken Hill concern and there has been much buying up of lots in the neighborhood both for dwellings and for sites for industries.

In this center it is proposed to erect a number of model homes at low rent which would tend to raise the standard of living without raising the cost. Port Augusta and Port Pirie, which are closely related to the development of Whyalla, are also to be included in a big housing scheme.

Philadelphia Brightens Up For G.O.P. Convention Splurge

PHILADELPHIA, March 4 (AP)—From the Mayor to the corner shoeshine boys, Philadelphia expects the coming of the Republican national convention in June to give a Midas touch to a town with a debt of $533,469,000 and a need for some lavish spending.

The Nation's third largest city knows how lucky it is to play host for a week or more to an estimated 125,000 visitors; how covetous other financially-embarrassed American cities must be of Philadelphia's sweet opportunity to cash in on the quadrennial Republican mass meeting.

Four years ago, the Democrats spent $10,000,000 here at the convention which renominated Franklin D. Roosevelt, and the city's leaders expect the Republicans to pour that much and two millions more into the channels of trade.

Representative of the general rejoicing are these forecasts of what the Republican pow-wow will mean to Philadelphia:

Jay Cooke, Republican City Chairman and candidate for the United States Senate, sees "a rebirth of industry, business and the progressive spirit" in Philadelphia.

Expects $14,000,000 Splurge

George W. Elliott, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, predicts $12,000,000 to $14,000,000 will be pumped into the city's economic stream.

Hotel men, restaurant and night club owners, theater proprietors, taxi drivers, red caps, bootblacks, just rub their palms together and grin.

Preparations are being rushed to make the city look its best and to give delegates and other visitors a good show for their money. One newspaper, the Evening Public Ledger, proposed that the many historical spots in this birthplace of the nation's independence be marked and that shabby spots be cleaned up. Already there are signs the suggestion will be heeded.

For special entertainment, the city fathers are arranging a repeat performance of the Mummers New Year's Parade and a regatta on the historic Schuylkill River.

Robert E. Lamberton, tall and rock-jawed, had been in office less than two months as Republican Mayor of the Nation's third largest city when he and his allies marched down to Washington, dangled a $200,000 chunk of bait before the party's National Committee and landed the convention.

Political Honeymoon Wanes

The "honeymoon" period in which new holders of public office traditionally enjoy relative freedom from partisan brickbats was nearly over. Criticism of the city's 50-year-old Republican management, its fire-fighting equipment, its understaffed police force, its uncompleted subways, its drinking water, was cropping up again with pre-election vehemence.

Furthermore — Philadelphians were squirming under a 1½ per cent tax the Lamberton Administration levied on the wages and incomes of all who work here, regardless of residence.

The tax was upheld in two court tests, but collections lagged badly. Five days before the deadline for January payments, only about one-third of the expected revenue of $1,500,000 a month had come in.

And then Mayor Lamberton's party chose his city for the June convention.

Horizons immediately brightened for the former county judge and University of Pennsylvania football star who beat down spirited Democratic opposition last fall to become Mayor of the city.

Mayor Lamberton does not expect the influx of convention dollars to wash away Philadelphia's financial woes. But he does expect convention business to help put Philadelphia back on its feet and, perhaps, drown out some of the grumbling. It might even mean happier days for the tax collector.

Big Turnover to Help

In any event, the city is gearing itself for a spending spree by outsiders and Chambers of Commerce statisticians estimate that each convention dollar spent here will be turned over an average of ten times.

So it is apparent that the $200,000 Philadelphia businessmen pledged the Republican Party for the privilege of holding the convention here is no philanthropy but an investment.

A. Russell Phillips, Director of the Hotel and Tourist Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce, has it all figured out where the ubiquitous convention dollars will wander:

Hotels, $2,760,000; stores, $2,856,000; theaters and night clubs, $1,908,000; wholesalers and manufacturers, $1,524,000; restaurants, $2,400,000. And the transportation companies, $552,000.

The longer the delegates stay, the more Philadelphia and its Mayor will like it. To them, the meeting means dollars instead of votes. And it may even mean votes to Mayor Lamberton if he changes his mind and runs for re-election four years hence.

New Strato-Clipper Ready for Service

NEW YORK, March 4 (AP)—The world's first air liner designed to fly at 250 miles an hour at heights of four to five miles will be turned over to Pan American Airways by the Boeing Aircraft Co. of Seattle on March 11, the transport company announced yesterday.

With a mximum of 33 seats, supercharged engines, flight deck and passenger compartment, the 4-engine plane will be put in service on one of the runs to South America.

Known as the "strato-clipper," this type of plane, with a top speed of 300 miles an hour, is being called the "new era" transport in that it enables the crew to avoid about 95 per cent of the bad weather in the lower levels.

It has been under development for three years. Stressed to stand a pressure of six pounds to the square inch internally, more than twice that required for actual cabin and flight deck supercharging at 20,000 to 25,000 feet, the walls are eight inches thick.

Los Angeles Saves $450,000 Yearly by Care With Relief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Double care in payment of age pensions is saving Los Angeles County $450,000 annually.

The County Grand Jury, closing a thorough investigation of administration of the largest age pension list west of Chicago, recommended continuation by the County Auditor of his re-checking of Charities Department pension grants. The re-checking system produces the savings.

Late in the 1939 Grand Jury year, a special Relief Committee of two jurors was appointed on Aug. 8. It found that the Auditor had already been put to this special work by the County's Board of Supervisors. The savings began to result when the Auditor succeeded in eliminating from relief rolls "many persons who were receiving financial aid from the County but who had responsible relatives financially able to take care of them."

Applicants Investigated

At the same time, a routine was established whereby each application for old-age relief was investigated by the Auditor's staff before he was approved.

This investigating had previously been done by the Charities staff, and the Grand Jury Committee found that "in many instances, proper investigation had not been made to determine definitely the financial responsibility of relatives before admitting the applicant to the relief roll."

The value of preventing those unqualified from getting on the roll, "rather than ejecting them and obtaining restitution of money paid after such persons have been admitted to the roll, is too apparent for comment," declared the jury.

In addition to double-checking applications, the Auditor's staff should "check over annually the status of each recipient," recommended the jury, "with respect to his own financial responsibility and also that of his relatives."

Would Keep These Sections

The jury classed as "socially-minded extremists" those who seek to revoke two sections of the law which (1) require each recipient to enter into a written agreement that he will not transfer or encumber any real property he may own, without consent of the Board of Supervisors, and (2) grant the County, upon the decease of a recipient of relief, a claim against the entire estate for reimbursement for all aid granted to the recipient, the County having all the rights of an unsecured creditor against such estate.

The jury urged retention of these sections, and in general indorsed the rest of the law handling relief, in general it sought tightening up of administration.

It found the Charities Department's Adjustment Section swamped with special cases for all kinds of relief—old-age, indigent, blind, and others. On Oct. 23, 1939, there were 1,354 cases yet to be settled.

"In the short time the Auditor's Department has been on this work," reported the jury, "25 cases were investigated, with the result that two cases will be presented for criminal prosecution and from four of the cases reimbursements in the total amount of $1,750.12 have been obtained for the County and the cases removed from the relief rolls."

The jury said it is "reasonable to assume" that when the backlog of these cases has been "worked through, not only will a very substantial sum be recovered for the County, but also many cases will be removed from the rolls with consequent large annual savings."

The 1939 Grand Jury recommended that the 1940 panel continue investigation, with particular attention to a phase for which the 1939 panel found insufficient time for study: complaints that "not infrequently the social workers have actually solicited people who have been getting along without county aid to apply for relief, so that the social worker's case load will not fall below normal and jeopardize his own employment."

Home Refurbishing Foretold By Trade Sales at Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — A busy springtime and lots of new nest-feathering may be deduced from the figures compiled by the Chicago home furnishings trade after its January and February shows.

Those manufacturers who had a chance to add up their orders and classify results find sales gains ranging from 5 to 36 per cent, in spite of rising prices in many fields. Tabulations were made at the American Furniture Mart and the Merchandise Mart here.

Chicago makers of home furnishings feel especially pleased about the midwinter market, for it was apparent that more dealers and jobbers all over the Nation are recognizing the Chicago market as one of the most important trade centers of the year.

More than 6 per cent increase was noted in the number of buyers, which set a record of attendance. And buyers came from the 48 States, Canada, Mexico, Honolulu, Puerto Rico, and India.

Textile Sales Far Ahead

But the important question for the manufacturers is, "Did they buy or just shop?" The tabulation of sales recently completed indicates a substantial increase over the midwinter markets of 1939. In textiles, for instance, including curtains and draperies, a big surprise greeted those who anticipated only a slight margin over last year. Final sales were 34 per cent ahead of last January, according to Percy Wilson, managing director of the Merchandise Mart here.

Sales on floor coverings soared an average of 34 per cent above last year. Prices have increased very sharply in this field of merchandise, it is reported.

Buyers of floor coverings evidently are trying to protect themselves against still higher price ranges, it was pointed out. Although the prices of carpeting have already "upped" about 30 per cent, the buyers placed orders totaling 29 per cent more than was recorded in the winter market in 1939.

Doing Own Painting

Furniture sales increased 11 per cent over the market in January, 1939, it is reported. Manufacturers considered this gain particularly satisfactory, Mr. Wilson said, in view of the steady sales volume during the months preceding the market.

An interesting fact was pointed out that unfinished furniture is increasing in sales volume, indicating that more people are buying their bookcases, cabinets, and little tables "in the raw" and are doing their own painting and finishing.

When it comes to household appliances, kitchen and bathroom utensils and all the pots and pans used in the cooking routine, the report shows that sales advanced about 36 per cent over a year ago.

Exhibitors of lamps and shades reported a sales gain of 23 per cent, attributed largely to the buying of better wares and the absence of distress merchandise on the market. Prices of lamps remain about the same as before, it is reported.

Northwest Sees Broadway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Seattle, Wash.

Those who live 3,000 miles from Broadway and the Metropolitan Opera House may still share many of their theatrical and artistic advantages. Seattle is enjoying the best theatrical season in its history and one of the richest concert years. This is also true in Portland.

Mrs. Cecilia Shultz has had much to do with bringing great artists here. She has built up around the old Moore Theater Building an artistic tradition that includes art, artists, and audiences.

Season's Productions

During the present season Cecilia Shulz productions include Angna Enters, Bidu Sayao, Argentinita, Josef Hofmann, Jan Kiepura, Helen Jepson, Robert Virovai, Yehudi Menuhin, José Iturbi, John Charles Thomas, Rachmaninoff, Heifetz, Kreisler, and Rubinoff. Also the Jooss European Ballet, the San Francisco Opera Ballet, and the American Ballet Caravan, Don Cossacks, and the Comedian Harmonists.

The Associated Women Students of the University of Washington have supplemented this list. The A. W. S. has brought to Meany Hall on the Campus, Lily Pons, Devi Dja and her Javanese dancers, and other distinguished musicians and lecturers. The Ladies Musical Club has secured Marian Anderson, Nelson Eddy, Artur Rubinstein, and Joseph Szigeti. Cornish School has scheduled Martha Graham, Richard Bonelli, and Alec Templeton. Artists appearing with the Seattle Symphony Orchestra include Zimbalist, Jussi Bjoerling and such pianists as Walter Gieseking and E. Robert Schmitz.

Good Plays

Good plays have been supplied through the Seattle Repertory Theater under leadership of Burton and Florence Bean James and Albert Ottenheimer, the Show Boat under Glenn Hughes of the University of Washington, and road shows which have brought such talent as Katharine Cornell, Eva Le Gallienne, and Eric Linden. "Our Town" by the Repertory players has had the longest consecutive run of any of the theater's performances. This was followed by such a contrasting play as Steinbeck's "Of Mice and Men." The Show Boat, popular theater on the shore's edge of the University campus, has presented "The Bishop Misbehaves," "She Loves Me Not," and "Disraeli."

Being so far—geographically—from Broadway promotes an intimacy between the artist and public not found in the larger centers. Katharine Cornell and Alexander Woollcott, both spending the recent Christmas here, became a part of the community celebration. Miss Cornell remembers Seattle as the audience that waited, when her train was delayed, until after midnight and heard "The Barrets of Wimpole Street" in a show that closed at four in the morning. The incident is typical of the reputation as a "good show town" that this far northwest point has achieved.

Kate Archibald

New Pay Base Fixed For Bermuda Mail

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics Authority has fixed a base rate of $1,700 per outbound trip, with a limit of two trips weekly, as Pan American Airways' compensation for carrying mail from New York to Bermuda.

The base rate is for 400 pounds of mail or less. For each pound over 400, Pan American will receive an additional 75 cents.

The new rate basis is retroactive to Nov. 19, 1938.

Pan American began scheduled service between New York and Bermuda in June, 1937.

Murphy Warns Against Minority Seizure of Power

NEW YORK, March 4, (AP)—Frank Murphy, newest member of the United States Supreme Court, warned March 2 that "it is well for a democratic nation to be on guard against those who would seize power without popular consent."

In an address prepared for the Alumni Association of the New York University School of Law, he also asserted that "persecution is a brutalizing force" which "eventually destroys even those who brought it to life."

"There are those," the former Attorney General stated, "who urge us specifically to cast aside our heritage of liberty and self-government and to search for the solution of our problems under different political systems. To a degree, there is in such specific counsel potential danger for democratic institutions.

"I am persuaded, however, that a greater danger—great because it is more subtle, more insidious—lies elsewhere. It is the danger inherent in attitudes and beliefs that in one way or another we ourselves have come to entertain.

"It is the danger that lies dormant in the belief—so often sincere—that our national troubles are attributable to one group or another of the population. It is the danger born of the tendency to seek a scapegoat in a religious or racial or political or economic group.

"Of such tendencies and such beliefs, dictatorships are born. On such attitudes, demagogues rely for their march to power."

Pennsylvania Town Caves In After Rain

SHENANDOAH, Pa., March 4 (AP)—Mid Shenandoah sank slowly today, toppling homes and cracking business buildings, as abandoned anthracite mine workings below the town collapsed after a 24-hour rain.

Residents, awakened by the rumbling that warned of the cave-in, fled from a 16-block area that settled slowly and steadily. Frank Alinsky, Police Chief, said no one was reported killed or injured, but property damage was heavy.

Santa Rosa Recalls Its Daffodil Riches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA ROSA, Calif.—Santa Rosa has just participated in its thirty-sixth Annual Daffodil Tea given at the estate of Mrs. Laura E. Cragin, widely known as "The Daffodil Lady."

Prior to the Revolutionary War, the original bulbs were brought from the Wordsworth country in England to Virginia by Mrs. Cragin's great-grandfather, who was a paymaster in General Washington's army. As children of the family migrated westward to Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, and Illinois, each took as a souvenir of the old home a handful of daffodil bulbs. The dozen bulbs brought by Mrs. Cragin's mother to Santa Rosa in 1890 are now numbered by the tens of thousands.

. . . But among New York's buying families it's The Sun that, copy for copy, carries greatest weight in the home each evening!

WEIGH THE VALUE OF THE SUN

Dooley Tradition of Joking: Who Is Next to Carry It On?

Continued from Page 1

which can keep their heads above the rushing waters of despair.

Thus it is that for these 10 years past, nearly, the following story has been told and retold in at least three dictator-controlled countries. The dictator, it seems, had slipped away from his palace in order to find out how he really stood with the people, and with hat turned down and collar up he took a seat in the shadows of a cinema. His own portrait was flashed on the screen. The people stood up mechanically. The dictator, tired and preoccupied, did not. His neighbor leaned over and said: "I agree with you, friend, but all the same you'd better stand."

Countless jokes on this order at the expense of the regime have long been almost the only outlet for the common people in Russia and Italy and Germany. Here is another dictator tale: Three men were sitting in a café. One man began to read a paper. A second looked over his shoulder, read an item, and shook his head in grave alarm. The third said: "Well, if you fellows are going to talk politics, I'm going to get out!"

But of these records of the survival of humor and the retention of perspective in various overseas countries, this series will have much to say later. We start with the United States, and with the question: "What of American political humor today? Who are the successors of Mr. Dooley?"

Any discussion of American political humor of course turns chiefly on Will Rogers. He, too, will be treated at length in a later article. But what of the others? Where does American political jesting really stand?

Studio Synthesis

The answer obviously is that it doesn't stand very high. Where are our contemporary Rogerses or Dooleys? Where are the Mark Twains, the Bill Nyes, the Artemus Wards? Has this distinguished and distinctively American line run out? No, probably not. Today's torch-bearers in this eminent succession are perhaps still struggling along in the howling city rooms of our newspapers or the frantic offices of the radio stations. Some may be scratching their heads over gaglines in Hollywood, or making the grade as masters-of-ceremonies on some air programs.

As a matter of fact, as in so many other ways, the radio has altered American humor. The public comedians of today find their outlet not so much in the newspapers as through the loudspeaker. The Rogerses and Dooleys are now the Jack Bennys and the Fred Allens. As such their humor is more transitory; it is rarely published, and most of it perishes, though some of it undoubtedly stacks up well with classic American public japery. Edgar Bergen with his famous little mannikin is right up with the leaders, too, and — well, every listener will have his favorite microphone jester.

But, alas, the public is never quite sure who writes the quips and gags of the air. Traces of that ancient text, "Joe Miller's Joke Book," are all too apparent. That is the second disadvantage the radio comedians suffer under, as contrasted with their newspaper brethren. They are too synthetic.

Yet so long as these ranking jesters are paid their thousands of dollars a week on the radio—salaries fantastically above anything received by the great classical American humorists — they are naturally not interested in writing for the papers or magazines.

To the People Direct

Then we come to the third great disadvantage weighing down American public humor: the fact that the radio is so highly self-censored. The Wards, Nyes, and Dooleys wrote very nearly as they pleased, within the bounds of fairly good taste. They thought little of advertisers' susceptibilities, for there were few advertisers. Their comments on politics were free and outspoken, and they did not have to worry about people threatening to boycott their sponsor, for they had no sponsor except the people themselves! Yet the commercial radio has to be nonpolitical; has to remain mute on dozens of other important subjects.

Thus it is that American humor today staggers under heavy handicaps. What survives in the newspapers and magazines is of substandard quality. There is only one nationally circulated humorous magazine left, and, while it is very good in its way, its style is of a smart sophistication far removed from classic American wit. This publication, the New Yorker, has a political column written by Howard Brubaker, pigeonholed in the back of the magazine, which has maintained a high level of Dooley-ism for over a decade. In a recent issue he comments, for instance:

"The Nazis are happy about the new trade agreement with the U. S. S. R. It greatly increases the supplies the good neighbors would exchange if either could spare any."

Or again: "Someday we shall be able to get 400 miles to the gallon, says Charles F. Kettering, the motor engineer. We assume that every brand of gasoline will be superior to all others, as now."

Tax-form English

The New Yorker's greatest verbal glory, however, has always been the "Notes and Comment" with which each issue opens. For years these were written by E. B. White, and contained finely chiseled, intelligent comment on public affairs and the elemental emotions of human beings. Lately Mr. White, "tiring of the wars and the uneasy times," has retired to a Maine farm, whence he writes a department once a month for Harper's: "One Man's Meat." In his latest piece, he chides the Government for the obscure English of the income tax form, saying: "I want to ask my Government what it thinks would become of me and my family if I were to write like that. Three sets of parentheses in one sentence! We'd be on relief inside of a month. . . ."

There are numerous columns of humor syndicated to the American newspapers. H. I. Phillips, Robert Quillen, and Neal O'Hara write three of them, and they include rather standardized comments and bits of verse on the contemporary scene. Despite their persistence, none of them has the following their lineal ancestors had.

More distinctive is the lighter Washington column written by Harlan Miller. This Iowan, recently come to the National Capital, views it with open midwestern eyes, and passes along many shrewd analyses as well as many neat quips. He recently quoted this pungent comment by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, on a liberal who has struck it rich: "Now he presses his pants and suppresses his ideas."

Down the Columns

In individual papers all over the Nation, humor survives and much of it is good. Space permits only a few examples. There is Howard Vincent O'Brien, who writes an intelligent, forceful, but witty and anecdotal column in the Chicago Daily News. There is "A Line o' Type or Two," once the great column of B. L. T. (Bert Leston Taylor) on the Chicago Tribune, now perpetuated with variety and some spice by other writers. There is "The Conning Tower" which F. P. A. (Franklin Pierce Adams) wrote so long on the New York World, then the World-Telegram, and now the New York Post.

There are George Ryan's column in the Boston Herald, Lee Shippey's "Lee Side o' L. A." in the Los Angeles Times, Simeon Strunsky's "Topics of the Times" in the New York Times, Malcolm W. Bingay's "Good Morning" in the Detroit Free Press, Walter Harrison's "Tiny Times" in the Oklahoma City Times. There are good columns in both the Cleveland Press and Cleveland Plain Dealer. The Baltimore Sun has a charming local-color column, "Down the Spillway," on its editorial page, and an even more localized column by Folger McKinsey on its feature page.

So it goes. The practice of individualized, lighter writing has not yet been obliterated in the American press. And who knows? The radio with its thousands of dollars a week may not lure away the genuine wits. Even now, working long hours on the police court beat or taking smudged proofs in the composing room, may be the future's Nye or Rogers or Dooley. When he begins to click, nothing can stop him, for real American humor is as earthy and indigenous and perennial as the pussy willows and the sage brush.

Jester Proposes, Sponsor Disposes

By a Staff Artist

Microphonic Laughter

Radio humorist must first please man who pays

Aliens Seek Many Rights Accruing Only to Citizens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 4—Ending a two-day conference here, members of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born today urged their Congressmen to defeat pending anti-alien bills.

Their visits to Capitol Hill followed adoption of a declaration charging that "non-citizens are being dismissed from their jobs and are being intimidated by threats of discrimination, deportation, concentration camps, finger printing and registration; that the non-citizen is being wrongly blamed for unemployment, crime, espionage and sabotage."

Specific resolutions, adopted by the conference, deplored and opposed deportation of aliens in danger of "death, imprisonment or torture" in their homelands; discrimination against German-Americans, the German language and German music; and the denial of repatriation to Americans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and others back from aiding the Spanish Loyalists.

The War Department and the Federal Communications Commission were cited by the conference for discrimination against foreign-born in employment policies, after Daniel Driesen, legislative representative of the American Communications Association, a Congress of Industrial Organizations delegate, had protested against a C. I. O. recommendation for legislation to prevent employment of aliens in the communications industry because of its importance in national defense.

The conference took the position that war conditions have increased the danger of "acts of intolerance and prejudice against the foreign-born" and expressed anxiety lest the 1920 raids conducted at the direction of A. Mitchell Palmer, the Attorney General, be repeated.

"A careful analysis of 'anti-alien' bills," it said, "discloses that it is these bills which menace America and not the so-called alien. Every-one of these proposals would restrict the constitutional rights of all Americans, native and foreign-born, citizen and non-citizen, white or Negro."

The conference was told there were about 100 bills pending before Congress, in addition to State proposals which "would discriminate against the non-citizen."

A resolution condemning totalitarianism produced a stormy closing session but failed to pass.

Members of the Congress included delegates from trade unions, civil rights groups, fraternal organizations, language, progressional and youth groups.

Spindrift Nears New Island Home Of Californians

GRAND TURK, British West Indies, March 4 (AP)—A party of American settlers are at the last lap of their journey to a little island world of their own.

They have sailed on their yacht Spindrift for the Island of North Caicos in the Bahamas group, only a few miles north of here, to begin a new life after a six-week trip from their homes in Pasadena, Calif.

The colonists—seven families, including three children—will live on a previously uninhabited island about 15 miles long and 5 to 10 miles wide, where they expect to build their homes and earn money by fishing and raising hemp and papayas, a tropical fruit.

Leading the venture is R. C. Irvine of Pasadena and Mr. and Mrs. James Lake of Altadena, Calif. Mrs. Lake owns half the island, and the group has leased the other half from the British Government for 99 years.

They traveled to Tampa, Fla., by automobile and then chartered the Spindrift for the voyage to Caicos Island. They had a rough crossing and once had to put into a Cuban port.

The Legislative Record

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 4

Congress passed 5,177 bills in the first seven years of President Roosevelt's Administration, exclusive of the present session. Highlights of the legislative record follow:

1933

Agricultural Adjustment Act (later invalidated); National Industrial Recovery Act (later invalidated); emergency banking acts; canceling gold clause in Federal and private obligations; Tennessee Valley Authority Act; Home Owners Loan Act; establishing Public Works Administration with $3,300,000,000; Civilian Conservation Corps; $500,000,000 emergency relief; Farm Credit Administration.

1934

Silver Purchase Act; authorized Army to carry mails pending revision of mail subsidies; sugar production control; Corporate Bankruptcy Act; Federal Communications Commission established; Gold Reserve Act authorizing President to devalue the dollar and establishing $2,000,000,000 exchange stabilization fund; Naval Parity Act authorizing building Navy up to treaty limits; Civil Works (CWA); Security and Exchange Commission established to regulate stock exchanges; Reciprocal Trade Act; Johnson Act forbidding loans to war debt defaulters; National (Railway) Mediation Board Act; Senate rejected St. Lawrence Waterway Treaty.

1935

Farm Mortgage Act; Glass Act reorganizing Federal Reserve Board and making insurance of deposits permanent; Holding Company Act; Wagner Labor Relations Act; embargoing arms to belligerents; establishing Work Projects Administration; Social Security Act; railroad retirement law; placing regulation of motor carriers under Interstate Commerce Commission; Senate defeated United States adherence to World Court.

1936

Commodity Exchange and Regulation Act; Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act; Walsh-Healey Act regulating wages and hours of Government contractors; Maritime Commission created; immediate payment of soldiers' bonus; Rural Electrification Act; making kidnaping a Federal crime (if interstate).

1937

Bonneville Power Dam Act; re-enactment of AAA provisions not invalidated; farm tenant loans; Sugar Quota Act; Bituminous Coal Commission; United States Housing Authority established to make loans for low-cost housing and slum clearance; revision of judicial procedure; retirement of Supreme Court Justices; Municipal Bankruptcy Law; Senate defeated Supreme Court reorganization.

1938

Crop Insurance Act; Wage-Hour Act; 23 per cent increase in naval tonnage; liberalized World War benefits; Civil Aeronautics Authority; soil conservation and parity price program.

1939

Neutrality Act lifting arms embargo and providing cash and carry plan; expansion of Army Air Corps; Government reorganization; Hatch Act forbidding political activities by Government employees; House rejected $3,000,000,000 spend-lend bill.

Seven Years of New Deal: What Is the Next Step?

Continued from Page 1

Hart, Pastor of St. John's Church, read the lesson from the Fourth Chapter of the Book of Micah:

"And they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning hooks: nation shall not lift up a sword against nation: neither shall they learn war any more."

Family Joins Him

Seated with Mr. Roosevelt were his mother, Mrs Sarah Delano Roosevelt, his wife, and Mrs. Endicott Peabody. Nearly all members of the Cabinet were present, as well as other high administrative officers.

Contrary to some predictions, President Roosevelt did not take the occasion of the beginning of the last year of his second term to reveal how he felt about a third. Thus he remains a candidate for another nomination until he withdraws.

The story which continues to gain support and credence in Washington is that Mr. Roosevelt does not intend to run again unless American entrance into the war is imminent and that he is prepared to back his Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, for the Democratic nomination.

That Third Term

Latest support for this report comes from Ernest K. Lindley, a sympathetic chronicler of the New Deal and as close to White House information as any Washington columnist, who records a purported interview between the President and a veteran Democratic Party worker. The two-way conversation is given in considerable detail and Mr. Roosevelt is reported to have said something like this:

"No, I'm not going to run again. Of course, if the Germans overrun England and head in our direction I won't desert the ship. But unless something like that happens, I won't run again. . . .

"I think Hull would be a good man, don't you. He's safe. He can be elected. He would keep us out of war. And he's a lot more liberal than a lot of people around here think he is. Of course, if we nominate Hull, we'll have to pick a strong man of recognized liberalism for Vice-President."

At his press conference this morning Stephen Early, White House secretary, commented upon but did not deny the recurrent reports that Mr. Roosevelt favors Mr. Hull as his successor. Mr. Early said that today's story fell into one of the four categories into which Thomas Jefferson suggested that news be classified. These were true, probable, possible, and lies. He didn't indicate under which head the Hull story should be placed.

Divergent Estimates

The New Deal's record was praised and criticized as Party orators took the occasion of the beginning of the President's eighth year in office to present their divergent estimates to the country.

From the floor of the Senate today Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, Democratic Majority Leader, delivered a comprehensive and vigorous defense of everything the administration has done since 1932. He recalled the economic distress and social unrest which prevailed when Mr. Roosevelt was inaugurated and detailed the steps which, he said, have provided relief, promoted social security, and aided recovery.

Senator Barkley described the establishment of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Social Security Act of 1935 as the two most notable achievements of the Administration.

"At the President's unrelenting insistence," the Senator declared, "We have at last made provision for old age insurance and unemployment compensation, in addition to which, under this Act, the Federal Government now joins with the States in providing care for the aged, for dependent children and for the blind. The United States is one of the last great nations to inaugurate such a program."

Jobless Problem

Conscious of the fact that the central Republican criticism of the New Deal is that unemployment is higher today than it was ten years ago, Senator Barkley dealt at length with unemployment statistics. He agreed that his Party has no comprehensive solution to the problem and contended that nobody else has, either.

"I think it is fair to say that without regard to Party affiliations, nobody yet has the last word in the solution of this tragic and compelling situation," Senator Barkley said.

"In other words, considering the 13,000,000 who were unemployed in 1933 and the 5,000,000 by which the number of available employees has increased since then, the practical result is that we have been compelled to deal with a margin of more than 18,000,000 men who were potentially unemployed throughout the past seven years. And it cannot be denied that even taking these stupendous figures, we have reduced the total unemployed by 50 per cent, while as now compared, the 9,000,000 men said to be unemployed, with the more than 13,000,000 unemployed in 1933, we have reduced the total by nearly three-fourths.

Unemployment Figures

"If it be true that there are still 9,000,000 unemployed, then we are entitled to subtract from that number the 6,500,000 accounted for by the improvements in machinery and the natural increase in the number of available workers so that the net result is that only about 2,500,000 of unemployed workers are left as a net deficiency or failure in securing jobs for the people.

"It may be said that if the population has increased enough to add 5,000,000 workers to the total list, the consumptive power of the people should have increased so as to absorb this number of increased workers. But it must be remembered that we have had only seven years to climb the hill from the depths of the depression as it existed in 1933. If it took 12 years of political and economic folly to throw 13,000,000 men out of work, we claim to have attained a miraculous success if we have been able to put three-fourths of them back to work in seven years in addition to the absorption of those who have newly come upon the scene and those who have been displaced by mechanical improvements.

"Neither I nor any other fair-minded men claim that we have completely solved the problem of unemployment, but if our industrial and social and economic system could improve over the next four years at the same rate at which it has improved during the last seven years, unemployment would be almost completely eliminated in the United States."

The Republican View

Charles L. McNary, of Oregon, Republican leader in the Senate, joined issue directly with Senator Barkley on the unemployment problem and offered the following as yardsticks by which to measure the accomplishments of the New Deal:

"Seven years of the New Deal leave our major national problem of unemployment still unsolved.

"They leave our farmers without either sufficient markets or satisfactory prices.

"They leave our heavy industries in stagnation; our business enterprise in a strait-jacket and the ranks of organized labor in the throes of internal strife.

"Instead of fulfilling the New Deal promise of a more abundant life, these seven years have served only to clamp down more tightly upon the American people the hardships of a temporary depression as a permanent way of living.

New Deal's Failure

"Our vast army of unemployed, our huge Federal deficit, the boundless waste and extravagance in Federal expenditures, the lack of co-ordination and efficiency in Federal Administration and the constant playing of politics—these are some of the yardsticks which measure the extent of the New Deal failure."

Senator McNary contended that in its misunderstanding of economic America the New Deal committed blunder after blunder among which he listed these:

"It began to undermine our traditional Americanism by placing emphasis upon collectivist values instead of individual values.

"It fostered the belief that security was a greater boon than liberty.

"It sought to substitute ideals of independence for self-reliance.

"It reached out for more and more legislative authority at the expense of our constitutional system of representative government.

"It substituted a government of men for a government of law."

American Enterprise

The Republican Party, Senator McNary said, looks forward and not back, holds firmly to the belief that under its guidance American enterprise can find profitable expansion, offer more investment opportunities for savings, provide more jobs for workers in factories, larger incomes on farms and security for the unemployed and our senior citizens.

"We are convinced," he contended, "that all these desirable and necessary advancements can be effected far more readily by the Republican Party than by the New Deal on the basis of its achievements during the past seven years, or than can be accomplished by it in the ten months remaining for its existence, or in the four additional years for which it is striving with all its might and men and means."

Ickes Reports

Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes, celebrating his seventh anniversary as a member of President Roosevelt's Cabinet, claims that he has done more to make the Department a conservation agency than was accomplished during its previous 91 years of existence.

Mr. Ickes emphasizes what he described as a seven-fold achievement in progressive conservation in reclamation, grazing, Indian service, hydro-electric development in the west, parks, mines, and territorial possessions.

"Under President Roosevelt," he said, "resources have been protected and conserved so that they will last a long while, although our task is not complete as yet. The Federal agencies dealing with such resources as wild life and water-life, as well as other resources, have been grouped into the Department so that in truth it has become a responsible department of conservation."

'Christmas Tree' Trucks Must Go, U. S. Says

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP)—The Department of Commerce wants to do something about that Christmas tree effect a big truck gives when seen from the rear at night.

As part of its attack on interstate trade barriers, the Department, in co-operation with the Bureau of Standards, is seeking to promote uniformity in State laws governing the lighting of motor carriers. The Bureau has found that six different colors—red, yellow, blue, purple, green, and crystal—are required by various States.

Taylor Reception Guest To Meet American Colony

ROME (AP)—Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal representative to Pope Pius, was formally introduced to the American colony in Rome March 3 at a reception given in the North American College by Bishop Ralph Hayes, the rector.

The reception was attended by the entire staff of the United States Embassy and by Vatican officials.

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CANADA

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

A Canal Boat Picnic

By Carolyn Haywood

Illustrated by the Author

Not far from the Robinsons' farm was a wide river. Running along beside the river there was a narrow stream. It was separated from the river by a strip of land covered with beautiful trees. As Teddy looked at the river and the stream, he thought they looked just like a big mother river with a little baby river, but Daddy said that the little river was not a river at all. It was a canal.

"Why is it a canal?" asked Teddy.

"A canal is built," replied Daddy, "while a river is made by many little streams flowing together."

"What do they use the canal for?" asked Babs.

"They send things from one place to another up and down the canal," answered Daddy. "The boats are called barges. Perhaps if we wait a little while, we'll see a canal barge."

They walked down to a small wooden bridge that crossed the canal. The children leaned over the side of the bridge and looked at their reflections in the still water.

Just then they heard the tinkle of a bell. It didn't bongle like a cow-bell and it didn't jingle like a sleigh-bell. This was a tinkling bell.

Announcing a Barge

"What is that bell, Daddy?" asked Teddy.

"A barge is coming now," said Daddy. "That is the bell on the mules that you hear."

"Oh, Daddy!" said Teddy, "do the mules swim in the water?"

"No," laughed Daddy, "they walk along that path beside the canal." Daddy pointed to the narrow path that ran close beside the water. "That is called the tow-path," he said.

Soon the barge appeared. The children could see it, piled high with sand. Now they could see the mules plodding along the path. They pulled the barge very slowly by a long rope. A young boy stood on the barge. As it passed under the bridge, Teddy and Babs waved their hands. The boy waved and called, "Hello."

"Oh, Daddy!" cried Teddy. "I wish I could ride on a canal barge. It goes so smooth and silky."

"Yes," said Babs, "it would be nice to ride on one."

"I'll tell you what we'll do," said Daddy. "I'll hire a canal barge on the Fourth of July and we'll go on a picnic."

"With Mother too?" asked Babs.

"And the twins?" said Teddy.

"Yes," answered Daddy, "we'll take Mother and the twins, and perhaps Mr. and Mrs. Perkins will come too."

"That will be fun!" cried Babs.

The Glorious Fourth

The children could hardly wait for the Fourth of July to come. Every evening Teddy stood on a chair in the kitchen and put a big black cross through the date on the calendar. Then he would say, "Only eight more days until the Fourth of July." The next day he would say, "Only seven more days until the Fourth of July." At last the evening came when he said, "Only one more day until the Fourth of July."

All that day, Teddy and Babs and the twins were busy getting ready for the picnic. Mrs. Perkins baked cookies, and Babs and Jane helped her to cut the thin dough with little tin molds.

"We mustn't forget to take some apples," said Teddy. "We have to have an apple for each of the mules that pull the barge."

"Sure enough!" said Mrs. Perkins, "some apples and some lumps of sugar for their picnic supper."

The next morning the children were up bright and early. All morning they kept saying, "Aren't we going soon, Daddy?" "Is it almost time to go, Mother?"

Setting Off

At last it was time to go. "Where is the lunch basket?" said Teddy.

"Mr. and Mrs. Perkins are bringing it in the station-wagon. Mr. Perkins can't leave the farm so early," said Mother. "We will ride on the barge to the covered bridge. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins will meet us there and ride with us to the end of the canal. Then we will eat our supper and come back in the moonlight."

The four children trotted off with Mr. and Mrs. Robinson. They walked to the canal. There was the barge tied up to the landing. The mules were nibbling the grass by the side of the tow-path. The boy who had waved to Teddy and Babs the first time they had ever seen a canal barge was waiting for them. His name was James.

"How would you like to ride one of the mules a little way?" he asked Teddy.

"I'd like that," replied Teddy.

The boy lifted Teddy up on the mule's back while the others settled themselves on the barge. Soon they were off, gliding slowly up the canal. They passed little houses whose gardens came right down to the edge of the water. They could almost pick the flowers. The trees arching overhead made it cool and green. The sun shone through the leaves and

made bright speckles on the water. Birds sang in the trees. Tinkle, tinkle, tinkle, went the bell. Clop, clop, clop, went the mules' feet.

After a while Teddy came on the barge and Peter rode on the mule. Then Babs and Jane each had a ride.

At last they reached the covered bridge. The children strained their eyes to be the first to catch a glimpse of Mr. and Mrs. Perkins.

"I don't see them, Mother," said Teddy.

"Well, they must be here somewhere," replied Mother. "There is a car coming down the road to the bridge now." But the car went over the bridge.

"That is strange," said Daddy; "they should have been here by this time."

"Perhaps this is the car," said Jane. Another car came down and passed by. Another and another came. They all passed on. The barge waited a long time.

At last James said to Mr. Robinson, "I'm sorry, sir, but we'll have to go on without them. We are due at the end of the canal now and I have to bring another party back."

"All right," said Mr. Robinson, "we'll go on."

"Without our supper!" cried the children. "What will we do without our supper? We can't have a picnic without our supper!"

"Don't worry," said Daddy. "Mr. and Mrs. Perkins will probably find us."

"Getty up!" said James. The mules started again. The barge glided away from the covered bridge. After what seemed a long time to the children, they reached the end of the canal. They were beginning to feel very hungry as they stepped off the barge.

Another picnic group scrambled on the barge. Soon Teddy and Babs and the twins and Mr. and Mrs. Robinson were alone, sitting on the bank of the canal.

The children looked longingly after the barge.

Daddy walked up to the road to see if he could see anything of Mr. and Mrs. Perkins. He watched for them a long time. At last he said, "I guess we will have to find a hot-dog stand."

"Oh, dear!" sighed Babs. "Our lovely supper with cookies and everything!"

"Never mind!" said Mother, "we can have a good time eating hot-dogs. It can't spoil our fun."

The little group started to walk up to the road. The children's faces didn't look very happy.

Suddenly, Peter cried, "Oh, look! Here come Grandmother and Granddaddy now!"

"Oh, Granddaddy!" cried Jane. "We thought you were lost!"

"We had engine trouble," said Mr. Perkins, "couldn't get the car started. We had to come in the bus."

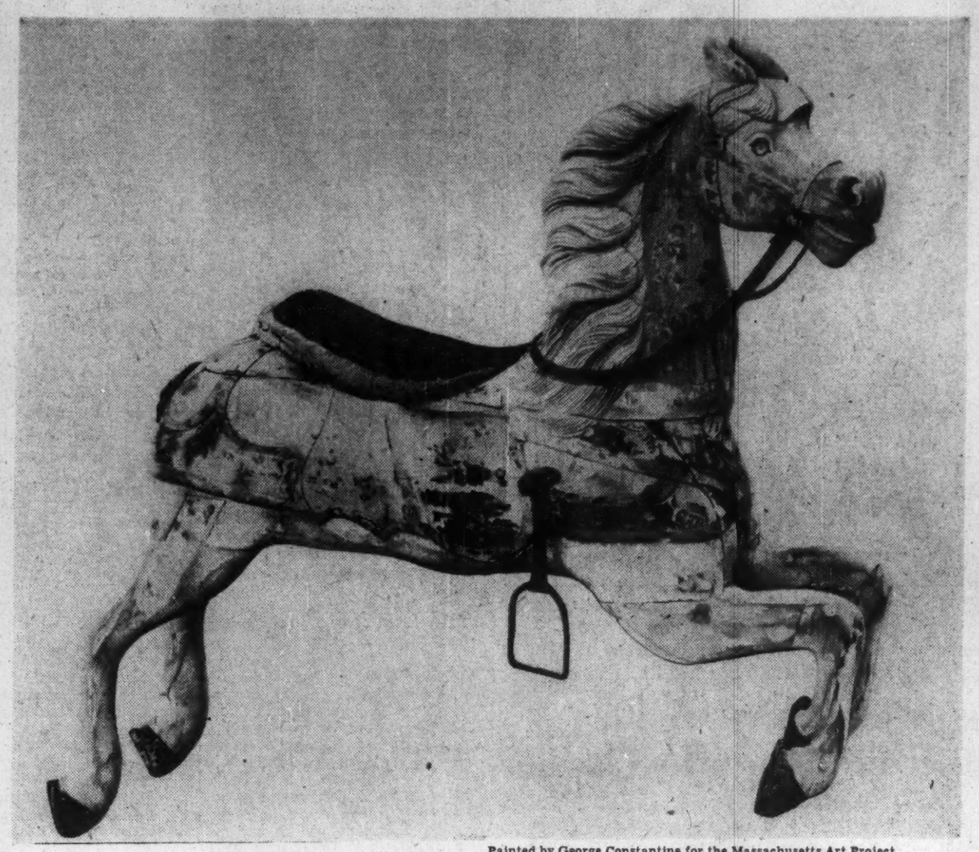
"We thought we would find you before it got dark," said Mrs. Perkins.

Babs and Jane helped to unpack the supper basket and everyone sat down on the grass. How the children ate!

Just at dusk the barge returned to take them home. Teddy gave the mules each an apple and Peter gave them some sugar. The mules enjoyed their picnic supper too. Then they all went on the barge.

Mr. Perkins carried the empty picnic basket on board. The children were sleepy now. No one wanted to ride on the mules. They lay down on some blankets and looked up at the stars peeping through the leaves. The barge floated slowly through the darkness. Tiny lights shone fore and aft, like giant fireflies.

"It's like fairyland," whispered Jane.



Painted by George Constantine for the Massachusetts Art Project

Song for a Carousel

Ride away, ride away, over the ground!
There's no other horse on the merry-go-round
As nice as the one I am riding today.
He's saddled in crimson and dappled with gray.

He dances and prances so light on his feet,
That none of his hoofs make a clatter or beat;
And, oh, he can do the most wonderful neighing,
Just like a music-box playing and playing!

ROWENA BENNETT

How Bunch Got His Name

I have told you how Bunch fetched the newspaper from the station, and how he found and adopted the black kitten, Shah, and how he carried Miss Brown's mackintosh and sou'wester to the barn when she was caught by the rain, but I have never told you how she first met him or how he got his name.

It happened during the summer when she was eight years old. Mr. Brown had business with Captain Rennard who lived at the other side of the county, and as it was a lovely day he took Miss Brown with him.

A tremendous sound of barking announced their arrival, for Captain Rennard had a number of prize dogs. After they had said, "How do you do?" he took them to see the puppies.

There were five puppies, and Miss Brown thought she had never seen such darling little things in her life. They were the color of goldeny gingerbread, and their tails went wag, wag, wag, and their little golden paws went scrabble, scrabble, scrabble at the wire of their run.

The Smallest Puppy

There was one puppy which was smaller than the rest and was not ginger colored all over. It had a large white mark across one side of its face which gave it a comical look. Miss Brown liked it the best, because it snuggled into her neck and went to sleep when she cuddled it, but Captain Rennard said it was not such a good specimen as the others.

"It will never make a show dog with that white mark on its face," he said. "I oughtn't to have kept it."

Then Captain Rennard said, "This isn't very amusing for you, young lady. Cut along to the house and ask for some lumps of sugar, and then go and feed the ponies in that field over there. You may ride the grey one if you like. His name is Edward."

Joyfully Miss Brown went for the sugar and, when she had got it, she followed the cart track to the field where the ponies grazed. There were three ponies, two brown ones, and Edward. She divided the sugar equally between them, eating the odd lump herself, and then she got on Edward's back and rode him round the field. It was rather funny riding without a saddle and with only a halter for bridle, but she found that she could guide him with her knees, the way cowboys do in the films. She was pretending to be a cowboy, and was trying to lassoo the other ponies with a pretend lassoo, when she heard a strange bleating and baaing coming from the other side of a little wood.

Miss Brown was not a farmer's daughter for nothing. She knew that sheep do not make sounds like that when all is well with them, so she slipped off Edward's back and ran to the wood to see what was the matter. The sheep were in a field on the edge of the wood, and there had been a quarry there at some time, but it was disused now and fenced off to prevent anyone falling in. Standing on the edge of the quarry, where a hole in the fence showed how she had got there, was a sheep, baa-ing pitifully to her lamb which had fallen down the cliff. It was very frightened but unhurt.

Saving the Sheep

Miss Brown ran as hard as she could and just prevented the sheep from falling down on top of the lamb. She shooed her back to the rest of the flock and tried to mend the fence, but it was too badly broken for her to do much. She looked anxiously round, but there was no one in sight, so she stood in the gap and tried to keep the sheep away from it. She knew that if once one of them got through the rest would follow, for sheep are rather inclined to leap before they look.

It seemed hours before she heard her father calling her. The mother sheep was getting desperate by this time, and Miss Brown had the greatest difficulty in stopping her from breaking the fence down to get to her lamb. She was very tired and a little frightened when at last Mr. Brown and Captain Rennard answered her calls and came to see what she was doing there.

Miss Brown's Reward

"That was a very plucky, sensible thing you did, young lady," said Captain Rennard, "those are my prize sheep. Do you know you have saved me about fifty pounds? I wish you would let me give you something to show how grateful I am."

Miss Brown felt very proud, but she said, "I don't think I want a reward. If they'd been our sheep I'd have done the same."

"Well," said Captain Rennard, "of course if you feel like that about it we'll say no more. But look here, now, that puppy you liked so much will have to go because I've too many dogs already. What I need for him is a good home, and I believe you're just the person to look after him. Will you let me give him to you?"

Miss Brown couldn't speak at first. Then she clutched her father's hand and whispered, "May I have him?"

Mr. Brown nodded.

How surprised Mrs. Brown was when she saw him!

"What are you going to call him, Betty?" she asked.

"Captain Rennard said he shouldn't be surprised if he turned out the pick of the bunch, in spite of his queer looks," she replied. "So that's what I'll call him."

"What?" said her mother.

"Why, Bunch," said Miss Brown. and the puppy wagged his tail.

J. C.

Look for Bog Fairies

When the season of mist and snow has passed, and the moorland is still wet with the moisture of spring showers, then is the time to find the bog fairies.

Wait for a clear, still evening, and when the stars begin to twinkle, steal out on to the moor to the spot where the soft green moss clothes the damp soil, and there you will see tiny dancers in silky white dresses, bobbing, curtsying and swaying.

Watch carefully, for they will not stay long. The first gust of wind that sweeps over the moor will lift them off their feet, and away they will fly on feathery wings across the bog and disappear into the night.

In the early summer a white, fluffy plant grows on the moor. You will find it on the wet patches where the moss is soft and green. Moorland folk call it cotton grass, but to you it will be a fairy plant, moving airily to the call of the wind. Suddenly the breeze will catch the soft down, and off it will fly, helter-skelter into the night, a host of fairy dancers.

Arthur Pigg Goes to Market

One morning Arthur Pigg slipped out very quietly from Pigholme.

"I mustn't tell Amelia, Alice, and Arnold what I'm doing," he said, "they would only offer to help, and that wouldn't do at all."

He trotted through the gate and across the field, and when he reached the other side, he began to dig and dig with his nose, grunting happily, "This Little Pig Went to Market."

"It's a pity I don't know the way exactly," he thought, "but if I go far enough, I'm sure I'll get there. I wonder what Market's really like?"

Soon there was a little pile of earth round Arthur Pigg, and a growing hole under his nose. But he still went on rootling.

Quite suddenly Arthur looked up, and saw the farmer staring at him, but without his pleasant smile. He remembered then that he ought to have said "Please" before digging up the field.

"Humph," said the farmer sharply. "Off you go to market with me, my fine young fellow!"

The farmer picked him up and, carrying him to a waiting car, pushed him into the back seat.

"That's the best place for little diggers!" he said.

Arthur poked his head through the window, and looked proudly at all the animals who were not going to market.

In five minutes the farmer himself came along, jumped into the car, and away they went. And in her own car, following them but without any of them knowing, came the farmer's daughter, who was a pleasant young lady, and very fond indeed of the four little pigs, Amelia, Alice, Arthur, and Arnold.

At last they reached the streets of a small town, and he saw many pigs mixed up with cows, and sheep, and horses.

"This must be Market!" he squeaked, waving to them. But none of the other animals waved back.

Arthur Pigg was put in a pen by himself, and then he looked round happily at his neighbors. At least, he was happy at first, but soon he began to feel that something was wrong.

"Why," he said, "the animals all seem to come with one person, and go home with another!"

He turned to a friendly pig in the next pen, and asked what this meant.

"It means they've been sold," grunted the other pleasantly. "So will you be soon!"

"Oh, no!" squealed Arthur Pigg. "I couldn't bear to leave Amelia, Alice, and Arnold!"

"'Fraid that's what you're here for," answered the other, cracking an acorn open.

"Dear, dear," cried Arthur. "I didn't know that was what 'going to market' meant! I wish I'd never dug that hole, and then the farmer wouldn't have brought me here."

Suddenly there were more little pigs pushed into his pen, and as he turned to smile at them he caught sight of someone staring at him hard. It was the farmer's daughter, and they knew each other at once.

"Arthur!" she exclaimed.

"Yes, me," answered the little pig sadly.

"But this will never do!" she said, turning to the friend who was with her. "I can't think why Father wanted to take Arthur away from the other little Piggs. Please buy Arthur for me, and I'll take him back."

And, would you believe it, the farmer had soon sold Arthur Pigg to his own daughter, only he didn't know it until he got home and saw him rolling happily with Amelia, Alice, and Arnold.

"Well!" he said ever so many times.

But he promised not to take Arthur away again so long as he kept from digging holes in the field. Arthur was quite sure he'd not do that any more, because now he knew what and where market was, and he never wanted to go there again.

(These stories that we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays every month.)

Sensible Pussywillows

Though they have come to greet the Spring,
The pussywillows know
Enough to wear fur coats, you see,
For, still, there might be snow.

And, as it is, the wind blows cold.
Spring might be rather late—
But pussywillows in fur coats
Don't mind how long they wait.

HOPE GAUL

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FAITH BICKFORD, Box J, Brewster, Mass.

John Charles Thomas at Symphony Hall—New Play Opens Tonight

Baritone Returns to Boston With Songs of Varied Pattern

The final event in the Aaron Richmond series of Symphony Hall concerts was the appearance yesterday afternoon of John Charles Thomas in a program designed to give pleasure to listeners of widely divergent taste. In his opening group, for instance, the singer offered the following songs designed to appeal to students of early music: "Chanson religieuse" (Troubadour Song) by Riquier; "L'Amour de moy" (Fifteenth Century) arranged by Julien Tiersot; "Chanson à manger," Lemaire; "Bois épais" from "Amadis" by Lully, and an air from "Les deux avares" by Grétry.

From songs by Brahms, Mr. Thomas selected a group which comprised "Auf dem Kirchhofe," "Schwesterlein," "In Waldeseinsamkeit," "Vergebliches Ständchen," and "Botschaft." To those especially interested in Itaian songs, Mr. Thomas offered Cimara's "Stornello," Franco Alfano's "Finisci l'ultimo canto," Respighi's "Notte," the "I Re Magi" by Castelnuova-Tedesco, and Vittorio Giannini's "Zompa, llari, llira" (Neapolitan).

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The fourth and final group included Warlock's "As Ever I Saw," "O Men from the Fields," by Herbert Hughes, the "Dialogue between Tom Filuter and his Man," by Lord Berners, Frank Bridge's setting to "E'en as a Lovely Flower," a Sea Shanty ("Shallow Brown") arranged by Percy Grainger, and Hutchinson's "The Old Soldier." Carroll Hollister was an expert accompanist, playing throughout from memory.

The audience gave every indication of satisfaction, yet the singer's performance was curiously uneven. His opening song was a particularly interesting one, yet the listener gained the impression that Mr. Thomas had not entirely mastered it. In the second item, the singer was quite obviously more at ease and for the remainder of the group he was for the most part at one with his text.

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His choice of the more familiar of the Brahms songs placed him in a somewhat difficult position, especially as he again revealed a varying degree of success in approaching his material. "Auf dem Kirchhofe" was delivered with with fine breath control and intensity of feeling, but "Schwesterlein" was over-dramatized. The singer's breath control played him false in "In Waldeseinsamkeit," which caused some disconcerting faults in intonation, but "Botschaft" found Mr. Thomas in good voice and excellent interpretation. "Vergebliches Ständchen" was amusingly sung, but in this item Mr. Thomas again bordered on over-statement.

Intonation further troubled Mr. Thomas in the Italian group, and here he appeared to emphasize more clearly a disappointing tendency toward scooping his tones on upward and slurring them on downward curves.

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The songs in English more clearly revealed the singer's mastery of diction, although the songs themselves disclosed no great intrinsic value, with the exception of those by Peter Warlock and Frank Bridge. The accompaniment to "Shallow Brown" was the distinguishing feature of the song, but quite out of the customary Grainger idiom. Mr. Hollister's performance roused one's admiration, and throughout the afternoon, Mr. Thomas was quick to recognize the merits of his accompanist.

There were the customary supplementary items demanded by an audience which seemingly found it difficult to depart. G. M. S.

Vandamm Studio

Charles Dingle and Tallulah Bankhead

In "The Little Foxes" now in its second week at the Colonial

Boston String Quartet

The third and final chamber music concert of the series held this winter in the Museum Room of the New England Conservatory of Music drew a capacity audience last night. This series has been given by the Boston String Quartet (Messrs. Harrison Keller, Alfred Krips, Georges Fourel, and Alfred Zighera). The program comprised the Haydn Quartet in C major, Op. 33, No. 3, the Schumann Quartet in A major, Op. 41, No. 3, and the Debussy Quartet.

This quartet has given a great deal of pleasure to its patrons. The Museum Room of the Conservatory offers the intimacy of a drawing room. The opportunity for auditors to sit in on quartet performances of so expert a quality is not too often vouchsafed the concert goer. Further, the student of quartet playing who has been fortunate enough to attend this series has renewed acquaintance with some of the less obvious intricacies of the scores.

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There are obvious drawbacks to such performances, however. The very closeness of the auditor to the performers has its disadvantages, yet the Boston String Quartet is so well balanced, now that it has settled to its stride, that this closeness affirms the expertness of the individual player without bringing him forward with undue emphasis.

The program last night was particularly well arranged. The charm of the Haydn, with its tricky Scherzo, which came to a joyous performance, was an apt prelude to the more serious measures of the Schumann, in which the instruments indulged in the give-and-take which revealed the flexibility that comes only when the players are well oriented.

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The Debussy was further proof of this feeling for good ensemble, which is the hallmark of satisfactory quartet performance. The Schumann proved an excellent bridge over which the listener passed from the gaieties of the Haydn to the whimsicalities of the Debussy. Here again, there is need for complete orientation of players, since the work is improvisational in character.

Since the members of the quartet are now at ease with one another, it remains only for certain small matters of technique to be improved. Thirds, for instance, between a violin and viola, were not always played as one man, nor was intonation always secure in the first violin. Yet the works played last night were deftly revealed and their musical content admirably set forth.

G. M. S.

Lauritz Melchior

To sing at Morning Musicale at the Statler Wednesday

Doll and Richards

Through March 9 two exhibitions will be on view at Doll and Richards, 138 Newberry Street: sculptures by Mary O. Bowditch, water colors by Kitty Parsons (Mrs. Richard Recchia).

The Bowditch sculptures are modestly wrought portraits, many of them smaller than life-size. They are modeled softly and feelingly and they convey convincingly qualities of personal character of the models. A portrait, "Tashko," is carved in wood and while it still maintains the meditative expression of Miss Bowditch's portrayals, it is more decorative in its spare symmetrical lineaments. In a fountain figure the sculptor shows her love for the enchanting joyous children modeled by Renaissance sculptors.

Still-life and flowers are the subjects portrayed in water color by Kitty Parsons. Arrangements of birds and fruits and blossoms are depicted in subdued colors. Miss Parsons stressed the design, working with amiability if not intensity.

Group at Ross Gallery

Five exhibitors are showing their pictures through March 9 at the Ross Gallery, 72 Huntington Avenue. They are Mary Sayward Cole, R. Crawford Livingston, Arthur T. Lougee, Laura T. Lougee, and Katherine Seeler.

Water color continues to be the favorite medium, and the various exhibitors seem to be in agreement about using the brush in a free, open manner. The trend continues away from the tightness and compactness which once prevailed to an allusory impressionism. The performers apparently enjoy the mood of abandon, but the more intelligent are well aware that there must be underlying rules of operation. The discipline which is not obvious is implicit. Otherwise water colors are likely to be sheer play with tinted water and a wayward brush.

Laura L. Lougee has an eye for interesting subjects, and a gift for dramatization, especially apparent in "Monadnock Again." The latter is visualized on a dreary gray day and it resembles the surf of a storm-tossed sea. Arthur Lougee carries on the dramatic mood in his atmospheric "Miserable Sunday Afternoon." R. Crawford Livingston puts down his impression of inclement weather in "Hurricane." Mary Sayward Cole pursues a more peaceful course gaining effect through color, drawing, and compositional organization. "Monadnock" in her hands is a more scenic and tranquil subject. Katherine Seeler works in pastels and makes a pleasing portrayal of the "Public Gardens."

Opening Tonight

Worth a Million—At the Wilbur. Farce by Vernon Sylvaine which had a run in London last year. The cast includes Charles Chase, Taylor Holmes, Cobina Wright, Jr., Joyce Arling, Nita Naldi, Pat C. Flick, Florence Dunlap, Madeline Holmes, Gracie Worth, Alfred Etcheverry, James Hagan, Lou Eckels, Detmar Poppen, and Vincent Coleman. Setting designed by Lemuel Ayres. Producers are Halliday and Kenley. Curtain at 8:30.

Ben Pinchot

William Harrigan and Walter Huston

In "A Passenger to Bali," continuing at the Shubert

Taylor Holmes

In "Worth a Million," play in prospect at the Wilbur tonight.

News of the Stage

New York

Dwight Deere Wiman's "Higher and Higher" company took to the rails today for New Haven, where they will spend three days. In Boston, where they will settle down for about three weeks. The company consists of Jack Haley, Marta Eggert, Shirley Ross, Leif Erickson, Lee Dickson, and 50 other players, including 24 specialty dancers, and Sharkey, a trained seal. "Higher and Higher" is the work of Richard Rogers, Lorenz Hart, and Gladys Hurlbut. The train will include four baggage cars of Jo Mielziner scenery, plus another carload of Lucinda Ballard's costumes. Joshua Logan, who directed Mr. Wiman's "I Married an Angel," is overseeing preparations for "Higher and Higher." The musical will open at the Shubert in New Haven on March 7; at the Shubert in Boston on March 12; and at the Shubert in New York on April 3.

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Vittorio Podrecca's "Theater of the Piccoli" will return to the Majestic Theater, New York, on Thursday evening, March 21, under the auspices of Cheryl Crawford. Signor Podrecca brings a new repertory, using 400 marionettes. Included in the opening program, limited to two weeks, will be "Cinderella," with a score by Jules Massenet, presented for the first time in New York. The return to this city after a six-year absence—during which the company made a European and South American tour—marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Piccoli theater. Signor Podrecca estimates that since its inception, the enterprise has played 18,000 performances to more than 18,000,000 people, including 11,000,000 adults.

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The first opening of the week occurs tonight at the Golden Theater, where Chester Erskin and Philip Adler are presenting Allan Wood's "The Weak Link," in which Hume Cronyn and Peggy French play leading roles. Mr. Erskin is the director and Harry Horner has done the sets. On Wednesday evening, the Theater Guild will present Ernest Hemingway's "The Fifth Column," at the Alvin Theater. Franchot Tone, Katherine Locke, Lenore Ulrich, and Lee J. Cobb are among the leading players. Lee Strasberg has staged the play against settings by Howard Bay.

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George Balanchine will direct the dances for the new Jimmy Durante-Ray Bolger musical, "Keep Off the Grass," which the Shuberts will bring to town this spring. Jimmy McHugh and Al Dubin are providing the score and lyrics. Mr. Balanchine is now in Hollywood but he will arrive here in time for rehearsals, which begin at the end of the month.

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"Revelation," the new Robert E. Sherwood play about Finland, starring Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne, went into rehearsal Saturday under the direction of Mr. Lunt. Richard Whorf, who is also designing the scenery, Sydney Greenstreet, Edward Raquello, Montgomery Clift, Elisabeth Fraser, and Phyllis Thaxter are in the cast. Except for one scene that represents a front-line position (no battle explosions, however), the entire action of the play takes place in Helsingfors and covers the period from October, 1938, through spring of the present year.

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The Theater Guild will also sponsor the King-Coit Children's Theater production of Shakespeare's "The Tempest" for a series of special performances at the Guild Theater, at 3 p. m. on the following dates: March 31; April 3, 5, 7, and 10.

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Tuesday evening a group known as ". . . Merely Players" will present "Lysistrata," a new translation by Eric Arthur of the Aristophanes comedy at the Irving Place Theater. Mr. Arthur and Ruth Aldrich have directed the production which is by non-Equity players.

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Paul Vincent Carroll, whose most recent Broadway play was "Kindred," is on his way back to Ireland. He proposes to return to the United States in the summer for "The Old Foolishness," which may have Margaret Webster as director and will quite likely open in San Francisco during August.

Films in Prospect

Films announced for the week in Boston theaters include the following:

State and Orpheum—"His Girl Friday" (Cary Grant, Rosalind Russell); and "Convicted Woman." Beginning Thursday.

Metropolitan — "Sidewalks of London" (Vivien Leigh, Charles Laughton), and "Seventeen" (Jackie Cooper). Beginning Thursday.

Paramount and Fenway—"Judge Hardy and Son" (Mickey Rooney), and "British Intelligence" (Boris Karloff). Beginning Thursday.

Concert Calendar

Monday

Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Webster Aitken, piano soloist. Symphony Hall 8:15.

Tuesday

Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Symphony Hall at 8. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Webster Aitken, piano soloist.

Sixty-ninth faculty concert by the Longy School of Music in Agassiz Theater, Radcliffe College, Cambridge. Margaret MacDonald and David Bacon, pianists 8:15.

Wednesday

Final concert of the Morning Musicales. Statler Hotel. Lauritz Melchior, tenor; Ignace Strasfogel, accompanist. 11 a. m.

Final concert in the chamber music series sponsored by the Youth Concerts Association. The Roth Quartet, assisted by Avis Charbonnel, pianist. Jordan Hall at 4.

Concert in Brown Hall at 3 by the MacDowell Club. Mr. and Mrs. Sanroma will play Mozart's Sonata in F major and Bizet's Suite, "Jeux d'enfants." Viviane Bertolami, violinist.

Thursday

Annual concert in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, at 8:15 by the Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society. G. Wallace Woodworth, conductor.

Friday

Regular Friday afternoon concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Gregor Piatigorsky, cellist, Symphony Hall, 2:30.

Igor Stravinsky conducts a program of his own compositions: the Wind Octet, "L'histoire du soldat," the Dunbarton Oaks Concerto, and the Concerto for two pianos. Sanders Theatre, Cambridge. The concert is open to the public without charge. 8 p. m.

Saturday

Regular Saturday evening concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Gregor Piatigorsky, cellist, Symphony Hall, 8:15.

Concert in Jordan Hall by Lucille Monoghan, pianist, for the benefit of the New England Conservatory's endowment fund. 3.

Sunday

Concert by the Stradivarius Quartet at the Institute of Modern Art, 270 Dartmouth Street. 9.

Recital by Joseph Szigeti, violinist, in Jordan Hall at 3:30. M. Andor Farkas, accompanist.

One hundred and first concert by The Flute Players' Club. Hotel Vendome at 3:30. Cleora Wood, guest soprano.

Art Exhibitions

Appalachian Mountain Club, 5 Joy Street—Oils, water colors, etchings and wood carvings by Leroy L. Woodward. Through March.

Boston Art Club, New Gallery, 270 Dartmouth Street—Paintings by Giragos Der Garabedian. March 5-16.

Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street—Water color paintings by Henry E. McDaniel. Through March 10.

Boston Society of Independent Artists, 351 Newbury Street—Thirteenth annual exhibition. Through March 10.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Drawings of sacred subjects by Allan R. Crite; sculpture by Katherine W. Lane. Through March 23.

Copley Society—Water colors by Rosina M. Don Dero. Through March 15.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Water colors by Kitty Parsons. Sculpture by Mary O. Bowditch. Through March 9.

George R. Shaw Gallery, 71 Newbury Street—Water colors by Rosamond Pier Hunt. Through March.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—The Maximillian's, Early American Prints of Western Life.

Holman Print Shop, 5 Park Street—Flower prints. Through March 9.

Institute of Modern Art, 270 Dartmouth Street—Exhibition by Frank Lloyd Wright. Through March 9.

Junior League Gallery, Zero Marlborough Street—Water colors by Susanna Suba. Through March 8.

John McLaughlin, 23 River Street—Group of Japanese drawings by Utamaro, Toyokuni, Hiroshige and Hokusar.

Ross Gallery, 72 Huntington Avenue—Group of Boston Artists.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Exhibitions of paintings by J. Eliot Erineking. Through March 7.

Robert S. Vose Galleries, 599 Boylston Street—Joint exhibition by George Oberteuffer, Henriette Amiard and Karl Oberteuffer. Through March 16.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily except Mondays from 9 to 5. Saturdays from 2 to 5. Exhibition of harpoons, models of whaling vessels, old logs and knives. Also mammals and sea life.

Fogg Museum of Art—Old Master Drawings—Daily except Sundays and holidays, 9 to 5. Paintings by Burchfield from the collection of Edward Root, to March 6.

Germanic Museum—Eighteenth Century book illustrations. Oils and water colors by Paul Klee. March 27.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45, Sundays 1-4, music at 2, admission free. Children under eight not admitted, closed on National holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 p. m., closed on Mondays, Sundays, 1 to 5.—"Arts of the Middle Ages," important loan exhibition of Medieval art including sculpture, paintings, manuscripts, enamels, textiles and tapestries. Special Exhibition Galleries, to March 24.

Holman's Print Shop

By Dorothy Adlow

Flower prints provide the current exhibition at Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street. It is the most beautiful display of floral subjects in this medium that we have seen for some time.

The pictures serve a purpose beyond sheer decorative enhancement. They were made originally to illustrate botanical books. Today they are sought as antique items or merely because they delight the eye. Because the temperament of our times has encouraged a free and open manner of depicting flowers, we may find these earlier likenesses pleasing by contrast for their tidy outlines and meticulously shaped leaves and petals. The draftsmen seemed to endow these illustrations with a personal refinement, a tender sentiment for they are much more than mere objective recordings. Among the colored engravings are several specimens of Curtis prints.

There is shown besides a set of colored wood-block prints of irises, made in Japan by Dr. Manabu Miyoshi. One hundred varieties of iris were carefully depicted through the block medium, which requires a specially cut block for each variation of color. The process is a traditional one which traces back a few centuries to the Ukiyoe School that produced great quantities of prints.

There are other items of interest, including some anonymous water color portraits of flowers done several generations ago. Finally, there are many historical maps which reveal the beauty as well as the bewilderment of the early cartographer's craft.

Guild of Boston Artists

A miscellaneous exhibition of oils, water colors, and sculptures may now be seen at the Guild of Boston Artists.

Because the Guild preserves conscientiously the special features of style for which it became famous, it is wise to provide at intervals an exhibition such as the present, which encompasses the variations of style that the society fosters.

The exhibition is interesting in many ways. The subject matter comprises portraiture, poetic, impressionistic landscape, and still-life of accurate workmanship. Most of the contributors paint consistently and with a genuine sentiment. Marie Danforth Page's canvas of a group of children is touchingly conceived and probably more commanding than many of its neighbors because it is intimate and friendly. Too many pictures have the aloof mood of a studio, as though there were no link with nature or the experience of human beings in normal, everyday life.

The Guild members adhere to certain sources of inspiration, to a mixture of the two impressionisms, that of Monet, that of Manet. Some members are exponents of a smooth, neat style which may have been inspired by the Ingres tradition. In any event, even within the ranks of membership there are variations.

'The Burning Deck'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Maxine Elliott's Theater is one of the most hospitable playhouses in New York. Intimate, decorated in welcoming shades of gray and salmon, it is an invitation to players and audience alike. In spite of this graceful atmosphere, Maxine Elliott's has been waiting all season for a prosperous and permanent tenant. By all indications, it was still waiting when the curtain fell Friday night on Andrew Rosenthal's "The Burning Deck."

It's a small conflagration that Mr. Rosenthal has kindled, more smoke than fire, a blaze that one small extinguisher would have smothered easily. Instead, Mr. Rosenthal has used dialogue—and dialogue that is highly objectionable. There are elements of "Hotel Universe" and of "The Silver Cord" to "The Burning Deck." But they remain elementary.

The Casabianca of Mr. Rosenthal's piece is a mother-smothered would-be playwright. Coincidence transports mother and son to a Mediterranean island where her estranged husband is vacationing with various unpleasant friends. One cannot blame them for seeking escape in Harry Horner's handsome Mediterranean set. This is by far the best part of the play. The boy is finally freed by his mother to remain for three months of writing. His father decides to return to London and polish up the one play that came from his heart. Probably it is all meant to be rather hopeful and brave and wistful. But it is not.

To the extent that they are permitted by the play, the cast live up to their assignments. Robert Milton's direction is in keeping with his material.

Olivia De Havilland

In "Gone With the Wind," now at the Majestic Theater in Boston and the University in Cambridge.

Lucille Monoghan

Pianist to play at Jordan Hall, Saturday afternoon, March 9

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OPENS TONIGHT AT 8:30
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Both Boston Baseball Clubs Seeking Defensive Strength for the Baseball Schedule

Cronin Centers on Pitching As Williams Gets Attention

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 4—Manager Joe Cronin and his coaches—Tom Daly, Frank Shellenback and Moe Berg—were scouting sun-baked Payne Field for bigger and better pitchers today, as Red Sox spring training operations continued in earnest before a sizable gathering of tourists and home folk. Bill Butland, Frankie Dasso, Al Brazle, Herb Hash, Bill Sayles, Mickey Harris, Jim Bagby, Woody Rich and others had come in for much attention while the boys were getting their arms ready for regular batting practice later in the week.

But, somehow, it was difficult to concentrate on Cronin's paramount hurling problem. If you could see Ted Williams, the kid outfielder, prancing around the practice field with a bat in his hands, shouting at everybody, taking an extra swing at the batting cage, stretching those long legs after fly balls and taking the play away from older players in pepper games, shuffling over a squad of mound prospects would seem very unimportant.

Not Unimportant

Of course, it is far from unimportant. Cronin must get help from several of these new arrivals if he expects to finish one-two in the rapidly approaching American League race. His task should not be underestimated. But to the inquiring reporter who lurks on the bench, behind the batting cage or in the sun bleachers, Williams and his colorful antics are hard to forget, even for a moment.

You remember how he sat in the dining room that first night in and talked about his first love, baseball, the while digging into a steak. You remember how he ran back over the high and low spots of his brilliant 1939 freshman season . . . the pitchers he liked to hit against and the ones who gave him trouble . . . how the other fellows laughed when he said something about "that one mistake" he made in the opening series against the Yankees. You become immediately aware that he knew he was a pretty good hitter and that his outfielding was not too bad either, but it did not sound like conceit. They were the words of a clear-thinking, enthusiastic and honest boy, who is confident that big league baseball will be his profession for many seasons.

Had Him Stopped

Williams was in t' iddle of a detailed description that first 1939 series at Yankee Stadium—the game that Lefty Grove lost to Ruffing by 2 to 0—when three or four writers stopped at the table. Ted turned to them, and in attempting to put them up to date with the story, said: "You know—that one mistake I made in the Yankee series, when I chased that ball all around the outfield and let those two big runs score."

"That one mistake!" one of the veteran scribes almost shouted laughing with the others. "No, I'm sorry, but I don't remember that particular one—there were so many others." And the scribes walked away, leaving Williams with his mouth open, unable to think of a quick answer. For once they had him stopped—cold.

Can Hit Ruffing

As Cronin walked out to the mound to talk with Shellenback about Butland, who was tossing balls up to the plate for Desautels to hit, you remembered how Williams said he had "hoped and dreamed" that he would not strike out four times the first day he faced Ruffing, the Yankee ace . . . how the youngster fanned the first trip to the plate and then went back the second time and smashed one 400 feet. From that moment big "Ruff" was just another pitcher. You remembered how Ted named Tommy Bridges, Mel Harder, Monte Pearson and several left-handers as the "toughest" pitchers for him in the league. "Left-handers will never bother me after I get used to them," he said. "But, you see, I faced very few of them in the American Association and Pacific Coast League—at least, very few good ones. Up here you look at a real good lefty every other day, almost."

You recalled how "the kid" said exactly what Eddie Collins had about the shorter right field wall at Fenway Park—that confidence would play a bigger part in Ted's improved slugging there than will the actual measurements . . . how he was smart enough to shorten up his swing against certain pitchers . . . how he figured they would pitch more outside and away from him this year . . . how the Yankees had passed him with important runs on the bases . . . how he would hit at least a half dozen homers at Yankee Stadium in 1940, as compared with the one he got there last year.

Yes, Cronin's hunt for improved pitching has its virtues to the news-hungry scribe, but this boy Williams is certain to get far more attention from this day on than Joe's entire mound corps. Ted, like Babe Ruth, is that sort of a player.

♦ ♦ ♦

Williams estimates that he missed five home runs, at least, by not more than a foot last year. As it was he hit 31 four baggers, getting one or more in every American League park. His 14 at Fenway Park, Boston, broke all records in that location.

♦ ♦ ♦

If the Red Sox right fielder has learned to shorten his step in the batter's box, as he says he has, and cut down his swing against certain pitchers, his strikeout total is sure to shrink in 1940. He fanned 64 times in '39.

♦ ♦ ♦

Al Brazle, lefty hurler acquired from Little Rock, pronounces his name Bray-zel. Incidentally, Al was a better pitcher last season than his record suggests. The roster shows he won 14 and lost 16, but Little Rock did not have a good ball club and many of the setbacks came from lack of support.

Red Sox Strategy Board Assembled

Left to right: Frank Shellenback, new coach of pitchers; Manager Joe Cronin, Tom Daly and Moe Berg. These four will comprise the active coaches for the Red Sox this season in their efforts to overhaul the New York Yankees. Shellenback is new to the team this year but Daly and Berg are old standbys.

George Barnicle Is Prospect For Assignments With Bees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRADENTON, Fla., March 4—The greatest weakness in the seventh-place Boston Bees of a year ago, thinks their president, Bob Quinn, was pitching. Therefore, Manager Casey Stengel is regarding each of the 25 hurlers here with the Bees as a potential member of his staff for the coming season.

Among the young hurlers who have caught his fancy is George Barnicle, 22-year-old Fitchburg right-hander, a former caddymaster and outstanding caddy golfer. Barnicle was prominent in tests last week and he will be put under fire again in intra-squad practice games this week.

High Opinion

Stengel has a high opinion of Barnicle because of his pitching last September when he came to the Bees after Hartford closed its season in the Eastern League. Barnicle made the last western trip and contributed three creditable relief performances against three good teams, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and New York. The poorest game he pitched was the only one he started, and he lost it, 5-0, to the Giants in Boston the very last day of the season.

"I'd say that Barnicle pitched better for me in September than anyone except Callahan," said Stengel. "He showed excellent spirit, even in the games he was not pitching, and while I don't think he has a tremendous amount of stuff on the ball, I do think he has a lot of courage and good baseball sense."

Beat Reds and Giants

Barnicle's record with the Bees was 2-2, with Hartford it was 9-9. He beat the Reds and Giants in relief performances, and lost to the Cards and Giants.

It is unlikely that Barnicle will start many games if he does win a place on the Bees' staff. Stengel thinks of him as a relief pitcher, because he has a mean sidearm sinker and because he has a lot of courage. Opposing batters should hit that sinker into a lot of important doubleplays.

Barnicle's sidearm delivery already has the batters he faces in practice on the jittery side. Noting the discomfiture of a team in a practice game last week, Stengel innocently asked of the bench, "Does this Barnicle throw sidearm or overhand?"

Stengel Chuckles

The immediate response, in chorus, was "Sidearm!" That made the fun-loving Bees' leader chuckle.

"Those sidearmers are tough to hit," he said. "Last year in St. Louis, Barnicle struck out five men in succession, and the Cardinals were fighting for the pennant then. He's a good boy."

Fastest runner with the Bees is Frank Lamanna, huge right-handed pitching rookie, who also has a lot of speed on the ball . . . Sibby Sisti is the best base-runner, with Carvel Rowell close behind . . . Allen Veigel, another right-handed pitcher, was made a free agent by the Red Sox at the close of the 1937 season . . . So much night ball is played in the minor leagues that many big league outfield prospects do not know how to use sun glasses . . . Stengel now is having Coach Johnny Cooney instruct the outfielders in the proper use of this important equipment . . . Bill Posedel, who pitched against Dominic Di Maggio on the Coast, says the new Red Sox outfielder seems weak on fast ones inside, otherwise is a great-looking player.

Olympics to Meet Verdun In First Play-Off Game

Provincial Hockey League

(Final Standing)

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts.
Sherbrooke	25	12	4	173	130	54
Boston*	19	12	4	121	113	43
Lachine	20	14	7	138	118	47
St. Hyacinthe	21	19	1	182	180	43
Verdun	17	20	4	158	136	38
Valleyfield	15	20	6	124	135	36
Shawinigan	16	24	1	122	159	33
Quebec	13	25	3	137	184	29

*Given four points for win in Canada.

Result March 3

Verdun 5, Boston 4.

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Having assured themselves of second place in the final standing by splitting two games with Verdun 4-0 and 4-5 over the week end, the Boston Olympics were looking forward today to the Provincial Hockey League play-offs which begin at the Garden Wednesday night.

First-round opponent for the Olympics will be the same Bulldog sextet which climbed into fifth place by virtue of its victory here yesterday. The series will be a best two-out-of-three affair, with the second game taking place at the Garden Friday night. The third game, if necessary, is scheduled for next Sunday, March 10, either at the Garden or at the Verdun rink. Decision on the site of the third game will be made later in the week.

Schedule

While the Olympics are having it out with Verdun, the first-place Sherbrooke six will be meeting sixth-place Valleyfield in a best three-out-of-five series, and third-place Lachine will be playing fourth-place St. Hyacinthe in a best two-out-of-three. The winner of Olympics-Verdun will meet the winner of Lachine-St. Hyacinthe in a two-out-of-three for the privilege of playing the winner of Sherbrooke - Valleyfield for the championship.

Following yesterday afternoon's game, Coach Hago Harrington of the locals announced he would make no change in his line-up for the first play-off game, with the exception that Jim Feeley would probably be back to take the place of the injured Art Smith. Smith entered the game yesterday with an injured hand and was forced to retire after 10 minutes of the opening period, leaving the defense up to Ty Anderson, Junie Stubbs, and Bill Splaine. The locals matched the visitors goal for goal, with the defense adequate until the final five minutes when the Bulldogs pumped in three goals to the Olympics' one. The last goal came with only 13 seconds left to play.

Juniors to Play

The announcement of no change in the line-up means that the two Juniors, Ernie Garron and Johnny Fitzgerald, will team again with Bob Jeremiah on the third line. Both Juniors looked fairly good after they had recovered from early-game over-anxiousness. The other two lines will remain the same with Thompson, Foster, and Guibord on the first, and Walsh, Allen, and Desrosiers on the second. Ted Frazier will remain in goal.

'Pic Points

Paul Guibord finally broke his long string of games without a goal when he notched two yesterday afternoon. His previous tally was nine games ago against Shawinigan Falls, Jan. 29.

♦ ♦ ♦

Eddie Dion, who is coaching the Bulldogs now that Paul Arcand is injured and has to remain in Canada, picks Lachine to win the Provincial championship over Sherbrooke. "With players like Tag Millar, Maurice Bastien, Gib James, Paul Pidcock, and Fernand Majeau, and with Patsy Sequin in the nets, how can Rapides miss?" asks the energetic Eddie.

♦ ♦ ♦

Dion announces that big Ernie LaForce, Verdun's husky defenseman, may not be able to get to Boston until the Friday game. It seems that he can't get away from his work. The Bulldogs are staying in Boston this week.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Olympics practice tonight from 6-7, tomorrow on new ice from 12-1 noon, and Thursday from 6-7, with all sessions at the Garden.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Olympics' home record this season shows 17 wins, nine losses and two ties. Away it reads two wins, three losses, and two ties. Friday night's game, incidentally, was the first the O's have been able to win from Verdun all season.

Toronto Wins, Elis Are Tied For Ice Titles

The University of Toronto's hockey team today stands in the position held by McGill for the past three years—champion of the International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League and possessors of the Alexis Thompson trophy.

Ace Bailey's Varsity Blue skated to its title with eight straight victories, including two over the Redmen, the last of which was scored Friday night in Montreal by a 5-1 margin.

On this side of the border, the Quadrangular League battle was still going strong, as Yale and Princeton moved into a tie for the lead with victories Saturday over Harvard and Dartmouth respectively. But where Princeton has closed out its schedule, Yale has yet another affair with Harvard, to be played at New Haven this Saturday night. A win or a tie would give the Elis the Hobey Baker Trophy for the first time since 1935, and judging from the game at the Garden over the week end, Yale should have no trouble winning the championship.

The teams representing Harvard and Yale this year are probably among the weakest ever to play for the Crimson and Blue, although the Yale sextet gave evidence at times that it could play better hockey. The game was interesting chiefly because of tradition and because the teams were apparently on even terms. The only color in the battle, however, was supplied by the uniforms, and one player of the calibre of Austie Harding—playing for either side—could have run things to suit himself.

Should Harvard come up with a victory at New Haven Saturday, a third game will be necessary and will be played back on Boston Garden ice March 14. G. C.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results March 2

Dartmouth 38, Princeton 36.
Yale 52, Harvard 42.
Ohio State 51, Michigan 32.
Brown 60, Rutgers 47.
Arkansas 52, Texas Christian 36.
Colorado 52, Denver 37.
Washington State 56, Oregon 54.
Penn State 36, Pitt 29.
Notre Dame 36, Marquette 32.
West Va. 66, Carnegie Tech 57.
Texas A & M 52, Texas U. 52.
Minnesota 46, Chicago 33.
Indiana 51, Purdue 45.
L. I. University 52, St. Lawrence 32.
Coast Guard Academy 53, Norwich 41.
Washington 41, Oregon State 35.
California 31, Stanford 27.
Lafayette 58, Lehigh 31.
Colgate 49, Syracuse 39.
Rochester 71, Hamilton 50.
Rhode Island State 75, Providence 62.
Columbia 52, Pennsylvania 38.
Worcester Tech 63, Connecticut 60.
Northwestern 47, Wisconsin 44.

Dartmouth Basketball Team Sets New Records in League

Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League

	W	L	For	Agst	P.C.
Dartmouth	10	1	540	424	.909
Cornell	7	3	388	335	.700
Princeton	6	4	376	365	.600
Yale	5	5	481	408	.500
Columbia	3	7	383	392	.300
Harvard	3	7	369	432	.300
Penn	1	9	377	508	.100

Last Week's Results

Dartmouth 60, Yale 35.
Cornell 41, Harvard 34.
Yale 52, Columbia 38.
Princeton 49, Pennsylvania 32.
Dartmouth 38, Princeton 36.
Yale 52, Harvard 42.
Columbia 52, Pennsylvania 38.

This Week's Schedule

Monday—Dartmouth at Cornell.
Wednesday — Princeton at Columbia, Pennsylvania at Harvard.
Saturday—Yale at Harvard, Cornell at Columbia, Princeton at Pennsylvania.

For the third year in a row and the fourth time since it entered the circuit in 1912, Dartmouth holds the championship of the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League. For the second year in a row it has produced a record-breaking individual scorer. And tonight the Green looks forward to shattering another mark, in team scoring, for the second consecutive season.

The potent Indians, leading the league since the beginning of the campaign, achieved their twin distinction last week end, when they edged Princeton, 38 to 36, for their tenth victory in 11 circuit games this winter. Gus Broberg produced the winning basket a minute from the end That basket brought his total for the game to 14 points and his total for the season to 163, for more than he scored in 12 games last year, when he broke the all-time individual mark which had endured since 1921.

Thus, a full week before the thirty-seventh championship tournament of the league ended, did Dartmouth clinch the title it previously had won in 1927, 1938 and 1939. Only one other team in league history has won three-straight crowns. That was Pennsylvania, which won four in a row between 1918 and 1921. And the Indians need only 14 points in their final game with Cornell tonight to add the last record they can achieve. They have tallied 540 in their 11 games to date. They set the league record of 553 last year.

In beating the Tigers, the Indians relegated them to third place in the standing, Cornell taking the runner-up position. But the battle for second place is still wide open. Cornell has won seven and lost three. Princeton has six and four. Yale, which won twice and lost once last week, is fourth with six and five.

Broberg is 36 points in front of his nearest rival, Cornell's Jim Bennett, for the individual scoring crown, while Columbia's Albie Myers is third with 124. Each of the last-named two has two more games to play and it is quite possible that either or both may break the old scoring record.

Individual Scoring

Name & college	Games	G	F	Pts.
Broberg, (D)	11	60	43	*163
Bennett, (Cor.)	10	47	33	127
Myers, (Col.)	10	53	18	124
Pearson, (D)	11	46	23	115
Ramsey, (Cor)	10	46	9	101
Ingley, (Y)	11	40	18	98
Cobb, (Y)	11	39	18	96
Sullivan, (D)	11	34	26	94
Lutz, (H)	10	39	14	92
Soleliac, (Penn)	9	36	18	90
Meyerholz, (Prin)	10	38	14	90
Erickson, (Y)	11	32	22	86
Carmichael, (Prin)	9	39	20	80
Buckley, (H)	10	35	9	79
Parmer, (D)	11	28	22	78
Stevens, (Y)	11	25	19	69
Naylor, (Col)	10	27	10	64
Levinson, (Penn)	9	25	12	62
Green, (Prin)	10	25	12	62
Seelbach, (Y)	11	22	18	62
Seeders, (Penn)	8	20	15	55
Dunbar, (Cor)	9	22	11	55
Hahn, (Penn)	10	18	17	53
Romano, (H)	9	23	4	50
Finegan, (H)	9	21	7	49
Busse, (Prin)	10	15	17	47
Jolly, (Cor)	10	13	21	47
White, (D)	11	19	9	47
Hasslinger, (Col)	10	16	13	45
Webber, (H)	10	15	13	43
Peters, (Prin)	10	12	11	35
McIlvennen, (Col)	10	14	11	39
Will, (Col)	10	9	16	34
Cerrone, (Col)	10	15	4	34
Stewart, (Prin)	10	9	12	30

*New league record. (Old record, 159 points, set in 1939 by Broberg.)

Events

Tuesday, March 5

Public skating at Arena in morning and evening.
Boston Bruins vs. Detroit Red Wings at Garden in evening (hockey).

Wednesday, March 6

Harvard vs. Pennsylvania at Cambridge in evening (basketball).
Harvard freshmen vs. Boston Boys' Club at Cambridge in evening (basketball).

Thursday, March 7

Public skating at Arena in morning and afternoon.
N. E. A. A. U. swimming championships at Brookline Municipal Pool; junior 150-yard medley relay for women; senior 220-yard breaststroke for men; junior one-meter diving for men.

Friday, March 8

Public skating at Arena in morning and afternoon.
M. I. T. vs. Worcester Tech at University Club in evening.

Saturday, March 9

Harvard vs. Yale at Cambridge in evening (basketball).
Harvard vs. Columbia at Cambridge in afternoon (fencing).
M. I. T. interclass track meet at Cambridge in afternoon.
M. I. T. vs. Dartmouth at Cambridge in afternoon (gymnastics).
Commonwealth Polo League matches at Commonwealth Armory in evening Harvard vs. Pittsfield; Blue Hill vs. Caissons.

Bruins Return by Railroad

That 6-to-3 defeat in Detroit last night came as a shock to the confidence of the Boston Bruin fans. Detroit has been a pretty good club at times, it is true, but with first place at stake and the locals moving along at a merry pace, the home fans were entitled to think that the Rossmen would take this game in stride and win.

The six goals scored by the Wings against Frankie Brimsek just about wipes out the last hope that individual had of ever overhauling Davie Kerr for the Vezina Trophy this season. Rangers have only three games left to play out the schedule as against six for Boston—that is fine for the chances of the Bruins to take first place, but is not so good in behalf of Brimsek. Kerr is not likely to let in many goals in three games.

Now that the Americans have practically clinched a place in the play-offs and Canadiens are evidently out, it is unlikely that Eddie Shore will play here against the Bruins this Saturday night. His Springfield team is due to play in Cleveland, and if points are needed he is more likely to play for his own club or take time out to await the coming play-offs.

That was the third time this season the Red Wings have defeated the Bruins on Detroit ice. And the 6-3 victory compensates somewhat for the 10-3 whipping given the Wings on Boston ice the last time here. They engage in their last regular season game here tomorrow night.

When Canadiens tied Americans 3 to 3 in Montreal, Sunday night, it made the 20th game on home ice. The royal or loyal rooters of the Flying Frenchmen have had little to cheer about this season, for in all the home appearances of the Canadiens they have won only four games, two of them opening the season and the last one occurred Dec. 14.

The three games left on the Ranger schedule see the Broadway Blues visit Boston once and play two home games against Americans and the Bruins. Boston has four home games and two on the road. The road games are both in New York against Amerks and Rangers and the home games bring Detroit, Amerks, Rangers and Canadiens in order.

Because of inclement conditions Cooney Weiland, coach of the Bruins, will not return alone by train from Detroit—he will be accompanied by the entire squad. The planned air journey from Detroit to Boston for the whole team has been definitely canceled. Weiland does not care for air travel and was to have been the only member of the team to return by rail.

Web Morse

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

National League

New York Rangers 2, Chicago 1.
Detroit 6, Boston 3.
New York Americans 3, Montreal 0.

International-American League

Syracuse 4, Pittsburgh 2.
Cleveland 3, Philadelphia 2.
New Haven 6, Hershey 5.
Providence 4, Springfield 1.

American Association

Omaha 3, Wichita 1.
Kansas City 2, St. Paul 1.

Sports Around the Hub

Crimson Teams on Losing End

Harvard's scrappy swimming team lost its first meet of the season Saturday night, when it bowed to Princeton 43-32 in an Eastern Intercollegiate League meet. The victory left the Tigers in a tie for the lead with Yale, with the two meeting at Princeton this Wednesday.

The swimming team's loss was the closest defeat in a bad week end for Crimson cohorts, for the basketball and hockey teams bowed to Yale by scores of 52-42 and 4-2 respectively.

While there was a difference of 11 points in the swimming meet, in reality the meet was much closer. The outcome depended on the final event, the 400-yard relay, which the Tigers won by the margin of one foot. Had Harvard won that event, it would have taken the meet by a 39-36 score. Capt. Eric Cutler was outstanding for the Crimson, winning the 220 and 440-yard freestyles, and taking second in the century.

♦ ♦ ♦

Harry Hillman, Dartmouth track coach, has received the entries of John Borican and Johnny Woodruff for the invitation half-mile and 800-meters race; but will not have Charles "Chuck" Fenske, Wisconsin ace, for the mile. Fenske would like to take a crack at the mile mark on the fast Dartmouth track, but studies at Wisconsin come first.

♦ ♦ ♦

Announcement that Eddie Collins has received the signed contract of Lou Finney leaves the Red Sox with only the veteran relief pitcher, Joe Heving, on the outside . . . The sale of Debs Garms looks like a real loss to the Bees if batting averages count, but Casey Stengel believes he can replace Garms with younger and more enthusiastic prospects . . . The "Composites," led by Mrs. Lisel Oppenheim of Brookline, won the New England foils team championship at Tech's Walker Memorial Gym yesterday, bettering the Boston Sword Club girls, seven bouts to two.

♦ ♦ ♦

Tufts will elect three captains, wrestling, indoor track and basketball, Friday night at the annual winter sports dance in the Cousens Gymnasium. Boston University, Northeastern, and Tufts have finished their basketball seasons and the records are not much to go down in history. Of the three Tufts had the best, but after defeating good teams went down before weak clubs.

♦ ♦ ♦

Harvard finished fourth in the pentagonal fencing match at West Point Saturday with 48½ points, trailing Army, the winner, with 68½ points, Navy with 67, and Yale with 55. . . . Princeton took fifth with 31. . . . When Dick Lewis had to default his 175-pound wrestling match to John Hauer of Yale, the Elis took the annual wrestling match between the two 19½ to 14½. . . . The Crimson did get some solace in squash when the varsity edged Princeton 4 to 3 with Stan Pearson of Harvard defeating Kim Canavarro, Eastern Intercollegiate champion.

♦ ♦ ♦

The junior golf tournament will be held at Wollaston August 13 to 15 and the caddie competition will take place at Furnace Brook on August 20. . . . Tufts has a track coach by the name of Clarence Dussault who is more than pleased today. His youngsters grabbed two I. C. Four-A indoor titles in New York Saturday night, Ed Dugger in the hurdles (with a record time) and Bill Atkinson in the two-mile.

♦ ♦ ♦

Director Henry McCarthy of the M. I. T. scholastic basketball tourney has announced the entries in the Class A and B tourneys which begin at the Hangar Gym next Wednesday. Class A includes Somerville, New Bedford, Attleboro, Newton, Chelsea, Haverhill, Lawrence, and Watertown. Class B takes in Brain[illegible] Franklin, Winthrop, Needham, Newburyport, Chelmsford, Reading, and Framingham. The A tourney begins Thursday afternoon, continues through Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings, while the B affair begins Wednesday, and continues through Wednesday evening, and Friday and Saturday afternoons.

♦ ♦ ♦

Harvard hopes for the intercollegiate polo championship virtually faded out Saturday night when a powerful Yale trio scored a 6-to-4 victory after breaking through a fourth-chukker tie here in Boston. The Crimson Freshmen marked themselves as one of the strongest Eastern freshmen polo teams when they edged the Eli freshman 7 to 6.

College Hockey

By the Associated Press

Results March 2

Michigan 8, Paris (Ont.) 3.
Army 3, Colgate 2.
Princeton 6, Dartmouth 1.
Yale 4, Harvard 2.
Williams 1, Hamilton 0.

'We Can Use a Good Pitcher'

President Bob Quinn welcomes Dick Coffman, former New York Giant pitcher who has joined the Boston Bees and is working out at Bradenton under the supervision of Casey Stengel. Coffman is a righthander.

Coast Backers Boom Frank Kovacs as Logical Tennis Choice to Fame and Fortune

California Seeks Another Champion Like Don Budge

Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4—J. Donald Budge, undisputed tennis champion, having left his native California to clean up a neat fortune by turning professional, leaves us looking for another "California Great" to come along the tennis trail.

So anxious are some of the northern California sports enthusiasts that another Californian emulate the example of Budge that they are already casting about for the man to follow him.

Qualifications

What are the qualifications such a player must have? He naturally must be the best amateur tennis player in the U. S. A. and probably in the world. That order doesn't seem to phase the northern Californian a bit. But what does concern him is the need for this next California champion to be a sensational, and, above all, a "colorful" player.

The minute one says "colorful," one player comes to thought—the lanky, light-hearted Frankie Kovacs of Oakland, Calif.

Says Bill Leiser, Sports Editor of the San Francisco Chronicle; ". . . . This Mr Kovacs can be American champion, and if he ever is American champion you'll know all about him. There's plenty of color and splash about him. His strokes are good. Even his forehand apparently is now sound. Bobby Harmon beat him the other day (Northern California indoor championships). Bobby plays a good game, but big Frank Kovacs can play a lot better game . . . if he wants to pay a little more attention to training, . . . and say, get himself in shape as the baseball players do before the season starts, he can be Champion of America, and he can have that $75,000 (what Budge got to turn professional) or more in 1941 for the asking."

Maybe so. But before more comment may we turn to another field of amateur sport from which professionals are being drawn—swimming—and point to a similar trend (the old pull of the dollar sign) as the incentive to become and remain champion.

Diving Queen

Scarcely anyone who is familiar with the swimming and diving personalities of the sports world fails to recognize that charming queen of the springboard, National Women's Diving Champion Helen Crlenkovich of San Francisco.

Helen has just returned from a junket to South America, where as a good-will ambassador she showed them how we make use of the diving boards in "the North American way." She defends her title against another Californian, Marjorie Gestring, March 8-10 in Miami, Fla.

Now if Helen or Marjorie (the former champion) wins this championship, the story, and a pretty well-founded story it is, goes that an offer will be made for the champion to turn professional at a figure around $400 a week.

Helen, if she won and accepted the offer, would be signed to dive in one of the Aquacades or Water Follies that are becoming so popular and will be featured at both the New York and San Francisco Fairs this summer.

But Helen's coach here, Phil Patterson, is quoted as saying he wouldn't permit Helen to take much less than $25,000 as a guarantee for two years' work—which would get her through college and start her on some kind of a professional career.

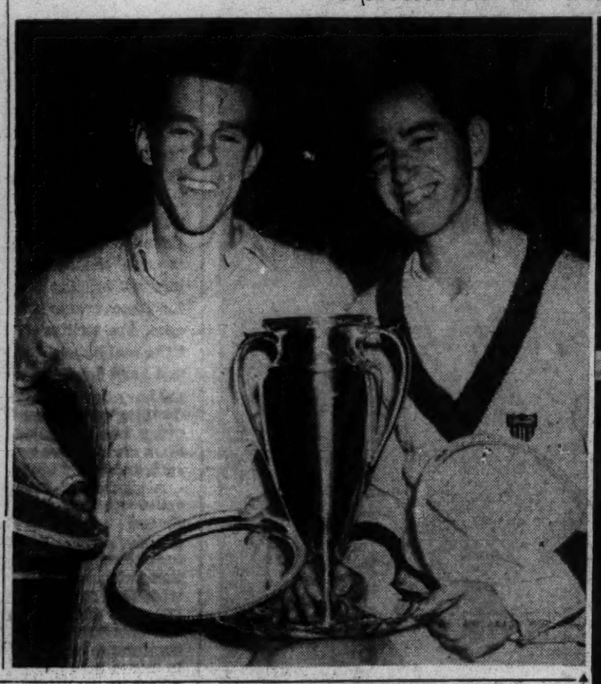
Helen to date has said nothing. Nor has Frankie Kovacs said anything about aiming at a pro career. But with the professional field offering such morsels for the amateur champions, the temptation to remain "simon pure" certainly is becoming less and less.

Not that there is any stigma attached to turning professional. If one has worked as hard as these professionals who were once amateur champions, there's certainly nothing against it.

But it is of vital interest to note the trend in amateur athletics today—from football, basketball, and tennis to swimming and baseball—into the professional field. In a specialized way, amateur athletics are becoming a type of vocational training for the athletically capable jobless young American who is searching for work when he or she leaves school.

Royal Arch Gunnison

Finalists in Indoor Tennis



Wide World

Left: Bobby Riggs (right) of Chicago, leading amateur tennis player in the United States, shown at 7th Regiment Armory, New York, Saturday with Don McNeill after their match which Riggs won 3—6, 6—1, 6—4, 2—6, 6—2 to take the men's National indoor singles tennis championship. Right: Sarah Palfrey Fabyan (left) shown with Pauline Betz after Mrs. Fabyan won the match and title. The score: 6—4, 1—6, 7—5

Only Big Six and Big Ten Lack Hoop Champions Now

NEW YORK, March 4 (AP)—Offer some athletic teams a championship and they'll figure the season is over and stop playing. But not so with basketball quintets.

Actually the season is pretty well over—what with only the Big Ten and the Big Six conferences lacking title-holders, but there is still no concerted rush to put the silky suits into the mothballs.

For there are invitations expected by some and hoped for by all to the Metropolitan intercollegiate tournament in Madison Square Garden, to the National Collegiate tourney's sectional meets and to the regional contests for Amateur Athletic Union teams whose divisional winners will go to Denver for what Coloradoans like to call the "World Series of basketball" — the week-long, dawn-to-midnight men's National A. A. U. championships.

Newcomers

Newcomers to the list of college conference champions, in addition to Oklahoma's Aggies, Colorado's Buffaloes, and Southern California's Trojans, all crowned last week, are such superb quintets as Dartmouth's Indians who captured their fourth Ivy League title Saturday; North Carolina in the Southern and Kentucky in the Southeastern tournaments; the Western Kentucky Teachers, champions of the Southern Intercollegiate A. A. meet; Millsaps, winner of the Dixie conclave; Rice, champion of the Southwest, and Oregon State in the Pacific Coast's Northwest sector.

That leaves unsettled disputes in the Big Ten and Big Six only, and in the latter it looks as though it may be late spring before either Oklahoma, Missouri, or Kansas is declared the winner. The Big Ten winds up Monday with Purdue the winner if it beats Illinois. Otherwise it shares the title with the victory of the Ohio State-Indiana game.

Duquesne Invited

First specific announcement concerning post season participation game Saturday when Duquesne, winner of 17 out of 18 games this season, was invited to the Metropolitan intercollegiate tourney in Madison Square Garden. Several other fine teams, including Rice, Colorado, Oklahoma Aggies, St. John's of Brooklyn, Marshall of Huntington, W. Va., and New York University, possibly the country's best team, have received "feelers" from the committee, but no definite invitation has been offered to any yet.

The National Collegiate tourney, which will be wide open this year since Defending Champion Oregon was bumped by Oregan State, is also lining up teams—and the winner of that tournament, as was the case last year, can hold its head up in any kind of court competition in the country.

Dartmouth Again

As the college conferences either wound up their regular seasons or went into the final week, here is the situation by sections:

East: Dartmouth did it again. The Indian has only been a member of the Ivy Basketball League since 1912 but over that span of years has won four titles, with its last three coming in a row. Saturday's victory over Princeton by 38-36 clinched this season's title. The winning basket was thrown by Gus Broberg, who raised his season's total to a new record of 163. The Indian has another league game and can surpass the team scoring mark it set last year. Independently, New York University still rides the crest, scoring consecutive victory No. 18 over Georgetown by 50-27.

Big Ten: Purdue needs a victory over Illinois Monday to clinch the title. If it loses, the winner of the Ohio State-Indiana game the same night will tie Purdue for the crown. Illinois lost its chance to share the title by losing to Iowa, 62-47. Ohio State stayed in the running by a 51-32 win over Michigan.

Seventh Title

South: North Carolina won the Southern Conference championship for the seventh time by beating Duke in the finals of the annual tournament at Raleigh Saturday night 39-23. Carolina got to the finals by walloping Clemson, the defending champion and Wake Forest while Duke was beating The Citadel and Maryland. The Southeastern Conference final at Knoxville saw Kentucky roll over Georgia by 51-43. It was the second consecutive championship for the basket-conscious Wildcats and their fourth since the league was organized in 1933. The Western Kentucky Teachers took their fourth straight Southern Intercollegiate A. A. title at Bowling Green by upsetting favored Louisiana Normal, 39-33. A week ago the Teachers scored their ninth straight conquest in the annual Kentucky Intercollegiate Conference tournament at Richmond. Millsaps won the Dixie Conference tourney by beating Mississippi 48-32 in the final.

Southwest: Averaging 50½ points in 12 conference games the Rice Owls are the boast of the Southwest. They won their first undisputed conference title last week by beating Texas 42-41 in the season's climactic game.

Oregon Replaced

Pacific Coast: Oregon State replaces Oregon as the kingpin of the Northwest, the new champs winning the title in their next-to-last game by beating Washington 46-31, while Oregon was being stopped by Washington State, 62-57. Oregon States and Southern California, the southern division kingpins, play a best two-out-of-three game series this week end for the coast title.

Bib Six: An Oklahoma victory over Kansas at Norman Friday would send those two and Missouri into a three-way tie for the championship in the tightest basketball race in the country. Kansas, early in the season, shellacked the Sooners 46-26 but can vision no such soft snap now. Kansas' 42-29 victory over Iowa State and 42-40 win over Missouri highlighted the week's play.

Missouri Valley: Oklahoma Aggies, having tucked the title away long ago, wound up their league season with a 42-26 victory over Tulsa. Creighton beat Washington's Bears, 34-30 to gain second place.

Big Seven: Colorado, two-time Big Seven champion, stretched its league winning streak to 11 games, 10 of them in succession, by thumping Brigham Young 64-43 and Denver 52-37. Utah State and Utah, tied for second, ending the Sig Seven season Friday night.

Bruins Lose Ground For First Place

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Rangers	26	10	9	131	73	61
Boston	27	11	4	150	88	58
Toronto	22	15	6	110	91	50
Chicago	19	18	6	95	109	44
Detroit	15	23	6	79	107	36
Americans	13	26	4	88	122	30
Canadiens	9	29	5	78	141	23

Results March 2

Rangers 1, Toronto 1.
Americans 3, Canadiens 3.

Results March 3

Detroit 6, Boston 3.
Rangers 2, Chicago 1.
Americans 3, Canadiens 0.

By the Associated Press

Eddie Shore was fined $500 as a result of his appearance with the New York Americans last night, but it was worth it.

The veteran defenseman was assessed by President Maurice Podoloff of the International-American Hockey League because he didn't play with the Springfield Indians at Providence. That violated his agreement to appear once in each of the minor league towns.

Shore claimed Lou Pieri, Providence business manager, had agreed to his non-appearance; still he wouldn't have let Red Dutton down "for $500 or $5,000." For the 3-0 triumph Dutton's Americans, with Shore's aid, scored over the Montreal Canadiens last night virtually assured them of a place in the National Hockey League playoffs.

The Amerks and Canadiens had tied, 3-3, at Montreal Saturday, so last night's victory gave New York a seven-point margin in sixth place with only five games left to play for each team.

New York, represented by the Rangers, also showed a gain in the league's other big race. Aided by Detroit's unexpected triumph over the Boston Bruins, the Rangers again drew out to a three-point lead over Boston in the first-place struggle. They also made it mathematically certain they won't finish any worse than second.

After playing a 1-1 tie at Toronto Saturday, the Rangers turned back the Chicago Blackhawks, 2-1, last night when the Bruins were taking a 6-3 thumping at Detroit. The Rangers' position still is far from secure, as they have only three games to play, two against the Bruins, while Boston has five. Toronto, also with five to go, now is 11 points behind the Rangers.

Sarah Fabyan and Riggs Carry Off Singles Titles

NEW YORK, March 4 (AP)—Peerless Bobby Riggs the first tennis ace since the halcyon days of Big Bill Tilden to win both the outdoor and the indoor National singles championship when he swept Don McNeill of Oklahoma City off the boards 3—6, 6—1, 6—4, 2—6, 6—2 in the indoor finals Saturday.

Riggs, never overly popular here, beat the gallery favorite in a match in which the smart tactician out-planned and out-gamed the blond Kenyon College student—scoring heavily on a series of perfectly timed advances to the net.

That was the margin of victory for the little man with the Charlie Chaplin walk, who forced McNeill into innumerable errors in the last set by his terrific placements off both his forehand and backhand—just when it began to look as though McNeill might win.

The match was a grand display of indoor tennis, but it wasn't half as exciting as the women's singles in which Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, the greater Bostonian, defeated Pauline Betz of Los Angeles in three sets, 6—4, 1—6, 7—5.

Miss Betz, the defending champion, was mowing Mrs. Fabyan down mercilessly when they took a 10-minute intermission between the second and third sets—and promptly lost four straight games. She courageously came back but the handicap was too much and Mrs. Fabyan ran the match out.

Mrs. Fabyan, like Riggs, was winning her first indoor singles title.

After Miss Betz came up to 5-all in games (Mrs. Fabyan once had an advantage of 5—1 in games and was at match point) the turning point of the uphill battle came. The Californian needed but one point to crack her rival's service and she had an easy overhead kill—but she almost knocked the ball out of the armory, and Mrs. Fabyan went on to win.

Norma Taubele of New York and Gracyn Wheeler of Los Angeles took the women's doubles championship by defeating Louise Raymond of Scarsdale, N. Y., and Patricia Cumming of Westfield, N. J., 7—5, 6—4.

Riggs returned to the courts later in the evening and with Elwood Cooke, of Portland, Oregon, defeated Clifford Sutter and Ernie Sutter, formerly of New Orleans, 6—3, 6—4, 6—4, to add the indoor doubles title to his long list.

Canadian Pair Eliminate Third Seeded Golf Team

CORAL GABLES, Fla., March 4 (AP)—The diminutive Canadian team of Stanley Horne and Jules Huot knocked out third-seeded Lawson Little and Ben Hogan, one up, to interrupt a parade of favorites through the first round yesterday of the $5,000 International four-ball golf tournament.

Horne and Huot, two down after 18 holes, teamed beautifully to come from behind in the day's tightest match.

Ralph Guldahl and Sam Snead, back in the par-shattering form that won the tournament last year, trounced Johnny Bulla and Frank Walsh, 7 and 6. Paul Runyan and Horton Smith, the second-seeded entry, had little difficulty eliminating Lloyd Mangrum and Ed Oliver, 4 and 3.

Hottest Player

Jimmy Demaret, the hottest man on the winter circuit, and Willie Goggin romped to an 8-and-7 triumph over Vic Ghezzi and Jimmy Hines.

E. J. (Dutch) Harrison and Clayton Haeffner, considered by many the real darkhorse team, set a 12-under-par pace, the warmest of the round to drub Johnny Revolta and Marvin Stahl, 5 and 3. Haeffner closed out the match in sensational style with an eagle 3, chipping into the cup after overhitting the green with a drive and a two-iron on the 550-yard hole.

Walter Hagen and Gene Sarazen, the sentimental favorites of a large gallery, faded out, 6 and 5, before Billy Burke and Craig Wood. National Open champion Byron Nelson and Harold (Jug) McSpaden walloped Johnny Farrell and Felix Serafin, 7 and 6, but Dick Metz and Ky Laffoon, tournament winners two years ago, struggled to a 2-and-1 victory over Harry Cooper and Jimmy Thomson.

10 Under Par

Horne and Huot, shooting 10-under-par golf, pulled up even at the 27th hole. Horne won the 28th with a par and Huot sent the Canadian team 2 up by chipping in for a birdie on the 29th. Little's 10-foot putt for a birdie pared the margin to one hole but the tenacious Canadians earned a half in birdies on the final green to close the match.

The Guldahl-Snead team was 11 below par for 30 holes as they coasted home.

Two nine-hole stretches of 30 distinguished the day's proceedings. Runyan and Smith clicked off six birdies on the second nine of their morning round, and Demaret and Goggin whipped out a five-under 30 in the afternoon.

Violets Win Track Meet As Five Records Tumble

NEW YORK, March 4 (AP)—New York University, through brilliant individual and team efforts by Jim Herbert and Sophomore Leslie MacMitchell, scored a surprise but thorough triumph in the 19th annual intercollegiate A. A. A. A. indoor track championships Saturday night.

Before a crowd of 14,000 at Madison Square Garden, Coach Emil Von Elling's forces piled up 27 points to beat favored Manhattan by 6 points. Penn State, getting the only double of the meet from an individual, Sophomore Norwood (Barney) Ewell in the sprint and broad jump, took third with 17½ points. Pittsburgh, with 15, and Pennsylvania, with 12, were next in line.

Five varsity meet records were broken and another fell in the freshman medley relay.

Herbert, besides running the fastest 600 of the season—1:11.2—also anchored the Violets' winning mile relay, which scored in 3:21.6 MacMitchell, after winning the mile in the slow time of 4:24.8, came back to run an anchor 880 that gave N. Y. U. a vital second place in the two-mile relay. The Violets' other points came in the sprint, shot-put, and two-mile run, in which Joe Gares ran second to Bill Atkinson of Tufts.

Although handicapped by a sprained wrist, Al Blozis, 250-pound Georgetown sophomore, came within 5½ inches of his own recent world indoor record and carried off the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. shotput championship.

In the qualifying trials in the afternoon Blozis heaved the 16-pound ball 55ft. 3¼in. and this mark stood up through the final at night.

It was the third successive Saturday that he has bettered the listed indoor record of 51ft. 10¾in., but was short his performance in the National AAU championships last week when he hit 55ft. 8¾in.

Ed Dugger, Negro hurdler from Tufts College, created another meet mark in the final of the 60-yard hurdles. His 7.3 seconds in a blanket finish with Jay Shields of Yale and Frank Fuller of Virginia was a tenth of a second better than the former standard set by Shields in 1938 and equalled last year by Ted Day, also of Yale.

College Swimming

By the Associated Press

Results March 2

Dartmouth 48, Columbia 27.
Union 39, M. I. T. 36.
Cornell 49, Pennsylvania 31.
Williams 50, Wesleyan 25.
Navy 38, Army 37.
Amherst 44, Bowdoin 31.
Worcester Tech 43, Connecticut U. 32.
Colgate 45, Fordham 30.
Yale 47½, Wayne 27½.
Princeton 43, Harvard 32.

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Minnesota Wins National A. A. U. Ice Hockey Title

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., March 4 (AP)—The University of Minnesota's veteran hockey six displayed their vaunted power in the final two periods yesterday to win the National A. A. U. championship with a decisive 9-1 victory over Brock Hall of New Haven, Conn.

The overwhelming margin of victory, however, did not indicate the fierceness of the battle over the first two periods. Brock Hall, on the spectacular net-minding of Charlie Wilson, held the Gophers scoreless in the opening frame.

The Mid-Westerners warmed to the task and split the net four times in the second period as Pickering, Lampton, Eggleton and St. Vincent crashed through Brock Hall's tiring defense.

Wave after wave of insistent attack finally had its effect on the New England team and in the closing period Johnny Maricucci staged a one-man show, firing home three scores, one coming in a solo dash. Pickering and Lampton added the remaining two.

Ralph Dondi, veteran Brock Hall center, was the outstanding player for the eastern squad and scored his team's only goal on a lone jaunt down the ice in 12:09 of the final period.

The game was Minnesota's 18th straight victory this season, and accomplished what the Gophers failed to do last year when they lost in the finals to the Cleveland, Ohio, American Legion sextet.

Minnesota advanced to the finals with a 9-4 victory over Amesbury, Mass., March 2, while Brock Hall defeated Clinton, N. Y., 9-6 in the semifinals.

Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming

	W	L	Points For	Points Agst.	P.C.
Princeton	5	0	243	132	1.000
Yale	4	0	222	78	1.000
Harvard	4	1	237½	137½	.800
Dartmouth	2	2	183½	191½	.400
Columbia	1	4	135	240	.200
Navy	1	4	185	220	.200
Penn	0	5	99	276	.000

Results March 2

Princeton 43, Harvard 32.
Dartmouth 48, Columbia 27.

Meets This Week

Wednesday: Yale at Princeton.
Saturday: Columbia at Navy; Penn at Dartmouth.

Week-End Sports In Brief

By the Associated Press

CORAL GABLES, Fla.—Lawson Little and Ben Hogan eliminated by Canadian team of Stanley Horne and Jules Huot to interrupt parade of favorites into quarter-finals of $5,000 International four-ball golf tourney.

♦ ♦ ♦

ORMOND BEACH, Fla.—Elizabeth Hicks of Long Beach, Calif., downs Betty Jameson of San Antonio, Texas, 3 and 2, to win South Atlantic golf championship.

♦ ♦ ♦

NEW YORK—New York University takes nineteenth annual I. C. 4-A. track championship in surprise victory over Manhattan College.

♦ ♦ ♦

WASHINGTON — Glenn Cunningham's foot is cut slightly as Gene Venzke wins featured mile run of seventh annual Catholic University indoor games in 4:22.6

♦ ♦ ♦

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, Eng.—Cambridge crew scores forty-ninth triumph over Oxford in ninety-second renewal of their regatta.

♦ ♦ ♦

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—University of Minnesota crushes Brock Hall of New Haven, Conn., 9-1, for National A. A. U. hockey championship.

♦ ♦ ♦

NEW YORK—Duquesne University, winner of 17 out of 18, is first team invited to Metropolitan intercollegiate invitational basketball tourney in Madison Square Garden.

♦ ♦ ♦

NEW YORK—Bob Riggs whips Don McNeill, 3—6, 6—1, 6—4, 2—6, 6—2, in men's singles finals of National indoor tennis tournament, as Sarah Palfrey Fabyan dethrones Defending Champion Pauline Betz in women's climax, 6—4, 1—6, 7—5.

IC 4-A Champions

NEW YORK, March 4 (AP)—Champions crowned Saturday night in the 19th annual Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. indoor track championships:

†Denotes retained title.

60-yard dash—Norwood Ewell, Penn State.
60-yard high hurdles—Edward Dugger, Tufts.
600-yard run—James B. Herbert, N. Y. U.
1,000-yard run—Edward Burrowes, Jr., Princeton.
Mile run—Leslie MacMitchell, N. Y. U.
Two mile run—William Atkinson, Tufts.
†Mile relay—N. Y. U. (McPoland, Braun, Bogrow, Herbert).
Two mile relay—Fordham (Callery, Fay, Shine, Cary).
†High jump—Arthur Byrnes, Manhattan.
Broad jump—Norwood Ewell, Penn State.
Shot put—Alfred Blozis, Georgetown.
35-lb weight throw—Robert Bennett, Maine.
Pole vault—tie between Ralph Ross, Army, and Thomas Lussen, Yale.
Freshman Medley relay—Georgetown (Fish, McAtee, Doolan, Graves).

Triple I Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Toronto	8	0	0	64	13	16
McGill	6	2	0	35	22	12
Yale	4	3	1	34	37	9
Princeton	4	4	1	29	46	9
Queen's	4	4	0	45	29	8
Dartmouth	2	7	0	39	56	4
Harvard	0	8	0	17	51	0

Quadrangular Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Yale	4	0	1	26	13	9
Princeton	4	1	1	24	19	9
Dartmouth	2	4	0	24	32	4
Harvard	0	5	0	14	24	0

Results March 3

Yale 4, Harvard 2.
Princeton 6, Dartmouth 1.

Winter Sports

Gathered from Associated Press Reports

GILFORD, N. H.—Torger Tokle, 20-year-old Norwegian ski sensation, won the Eastern ski jumping championship for the second consecutive time March 3 by breaking his own record for the Gilford Hill 60-meter jump.

In a beautifully executed first leap, the stocky youth jumped 235 feet, 15 feet better than the hill record he established last year. For his two-jump performance, the judges credited him with 225.5 points, nine more than the runner-up, Raymond Lambert of the Lebanon, N. H., Outing Club.

Lambert, New York State champion and former National B champion, equaled the previous hill record in his second flight.

Arthur Devlin, Lake Placid Sno Bird entrant, winner of the Class B title last year, captured third place in Class A.

Class B honors went to Roger Simpter of the Dartmouth Outing Club, Intercollegiate Ski Union jumping champion. He leaped 200 and 202 feet. Bjorn Lie of the Norsemen Ski Club of New York City was second.

♦ ♦ ♦

GILFORD, N. H.—Roland Chivers, of the Lake Placid Sno Birds, won the Eastern cross-country ski championships March 2, covering 10 miles over the tricky Belknap Mountain course in 1h. 4m. and 52s.

Chivers had a margin of little more than a minute over Wendall Broomhall, of the Chisholm Ski Club of Rumford, Maine, who held three previous decisions over the winner in competition this winter.

The victor duplicated the feat of his more famous brother, Howard, who won the 1939 title. Howard scratched his entry in this year's event.

Bjorn Lie, of the Norsemen Ski Club, of New York City, a contender for the combined title, won the Class B championship with an elapsed time of 1h., 6m., 56s. Ralph Townsend of the University of New Hampshire was second.

♦ ♦ ♦

NORTH CREEK, N. Y.—Walter Hunt, youthful member of the Schenectady Winter Sports Club, won the Barton Trophy Class C downhill ski race March 3, negotiating the tricky mile and a quarter cloud trail course in 3m., 27.6s.

Displaying excellent form, Hunt led a field of 31 entries from clubs representing three states and Canada. Second place went to Melvin Brown, Lake George, in 3:31.2, while Paul Ramlow Schenectady, was third in 3:39.0.

Everett Lord-Wood of Dartmouth Outing Club finished seventh in 3:43.4; Carl Fenner of Pittsfield, Mass., tenth in 3:50.4; and Robert Johnson of Pittsfield 13th in 3:54.2.

♦ ♦ ♦

Skipped by Ross Harstone, the Thistle Club of Hamilton, Ont., defeated the Granite Curling Club of Toronto 23-9 March 3 to win the 22nd annual Stockton Cup Bonspiel at Clyde Park rink in Brookline, Mass.

In the Clyde Cup competition the Caledonian Club of New York defeated The Country Club four of Brookline in the final match.

♦ ♦ ♦

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Bill Pratt, veteran professional pilot, outshone a field of six other drivers March 3 to win the initial running of the Matt Monohan, Sr., perpetual Trophy race and bring to a close the bobsledding season on Mt. Van Hoevenberg's run.

Pratt, who drives for the New York State Conservation Department, ran four heats down the ice-banked track in a total time of 4:32.91. His steady, consistent driving gave him a 9-10th second margin over big Jim Bickford of Saranac Lake, an amateur pilot.

Francis Tyler, only other amateur, placed third in 4:35.23, with three pro drivers, Leon Gonyea, Orin Preston and Matt Monohan, Jr., finishing in that order.

♦ ♦ ♦

LA CROSSE, Wis.—Max Mueller of Detroit won the Central U. S. Ski Association's combined slalom and downhill skiing championship at the picturesque Snow Bowl here March 3.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WEEKLY MAGAZINE SECTION

LEADING ARTICLES
MARCH 9, 1940

IN EMERGENCY: CHURCHILL — By Mallory Browne
Profile of Britain's First Lord of the Admiralty and the unifying service to the Allies which he has brought to his post.

WHERE PEACE WORKS — By E. C. Sherburne
This is arbitration year in the Americas and special celebrations are being held in honor of the many anniversaries of arbitration which are to be observed this year.

BIG RESULTS IN THE LITTLEST STATE — By Robert R. Mullen
What Rhode Island has accomplished in civil service reform under the leadership of Governor William H. Vanderbilt.

WANT AN IDEAL MAID? HERE'S HOW — By Mary Hornaday
How household training organizations are helping employers and servant employees to promote fair working standards.

THE SOLDIER'S BIBLE—UNCENSORED — By Margrete A. Hughes
Distribution of Bibles among Britain's defense services recalls early wartime days when selected editions of the Holy Book, with precepts on peace and love left out, were presented to the ranks.

ICELAND: DEMOCRACY'S FARTHEST NORTH — By Elizabeth Yates
Sympathetic story of the people of this northern country and their ways illustrated with handsomely graphic photographs.

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The Home Forum

Parks Corner

I DO'KNOW. This still has me guessing. And, yet, I think that Matty Partridge rather liked what I wrote about her, last fall. You remember—about genealogies, and the folks who dropped in on her, here in Jaalam, to make sure just who it was great-uncle Ziba Bridges married in 1846. For, soon after, I met Miss Matty in the paper store, and she smiled on me in her somewhat wintry fashion. And as we talked of this and of that, Miss Matty's eye became remote, she rubbed her nose and sniffed.

"Look," she observed. A paragraph sign, nothing more. "Look. These Aaron Morses have me stumped."

* * *

It did seem involved. There had been two, she said, cousins of the same name; both had come to Jaalam about 1715; both had owned farms on Jaalam Plain, up Parks Corner way. Each had named his eldest son Aaron, and between the four of them Miss Matty was confused. For Aaron, born in 1685, was called Aaron Junior in old records; and Aaron, born 1690, was called Aaron Senior; and Aaron Junior's son was Aaron 3rd, and Aaron Senior's son was an Aaron Junior.

"A dreadful snarl," said Miss Matty. "You go in town, real often. Well—look. Some day, when you can spare an hour, you run over to Probate Court and the Registry of Deeds, straighten 'em out for me."

So I promised, and so I did, and found old deeds, old wills with inventories and appraisals, quaintly phrased, queerly spelled. One Aaron charged six shillings: "For Notifieing Other Airs to Cum to Prisal"; in another's estate were listed: "Beas & a Beahife." Miss Matty's confusion, I found, came because someone, a century ago, had set down to each older Aaron the other's father, the other's wife. It was as simple as that.

* * *

But again and again, through the winter, I found spare hours and set my spade deeper in Jaalam Plain. These old deeds had whetted my interest. One Aaron had lived at Parks Corner, the other on Flaggy Swamp Road; the land of one bordered with Hopestill Lealand, the land of the other with Daniel Parks. Who were these men of long ago? Miss Matty's question was solved. Now I had my own.

For this Jaalam Plain had long interested me. From Jaalam Square runs West Street, climbing the hill, and at the crest lies this shallow bowl of farmland. Across it meanders the brook; the gently curving road slips between fields to the mounded island of elms at Parks Corner. Here center the scattered farms, the white houses and red barns. The Plain is lovely under the green cloak of summer, even lovelier when the undulating fields lie white under the winter moon. From this small crest of the road you have a deep sense of permanence, of abiding richness, of content. But, beyond that, of Jaalam Plain I knew nothing.

* * *

I knew more as winter wore on. From deeds, from Probate records, from the Town Book the pattern unfolded. More than two centuries ago the Jaalam men had divided this land, had settled their sons thereon. The shallow bowl opened to the sun in mowings and fields. Roads were laid out—from Daniel Parks' barn to the widow Adams's, across the pine swamp to Asa Fisk's. That was Old Mill Road. Asa built dams across the brook, a mill by the road to grind the corn from these new fields. It was voted that "Jaalam Plain have Their Share of Schol Money," and there was a school by Dan Parks, among the apple and cherry trees.

No one, now, remembered this Daniel. He had lived here for seventy-five years; his stone walls stood, his 1716 house, with huge beams and thick planks clings now as a kitchen ell to Timothy Mellen's 1798 house. Daniel himself had been forgotten; no one, now, knew whence this corner had its name. Yet I have heard old Jaalam folks tell of the orchard here, of huge old cherry trees, of apple trees grafted so that each branch bore different fruit, an old orchard when their fathers were young. Forgotten, this Daniel? I'm not sure.

* * *

And now, as from all this emerged dimly seen tales of tragedy and of mirth, I began to understand something of that sense of permanence that lingers over Jaalam Plain. For something or other, I turned to the Town Book and the road districts of 1790. Under each road district were the names of the men who lived there. The Plain was District 5; and, as I ran down the list of men who lived then about Parks Corner, there seemed about it something crying out for recognition. There were sixteen men, sixteen householders; I knew them now as I knew my own neighbors, knew their families, their possessions. And then I saw. Of the sixteen, all but two had been born on the Plain, had lived their lives here.

Here was that inherent stability, that pattern of steadfastness. Morses and Fisks, Parks and Lealands had settled this land; their sons inherited and abode here, content. Some were of the second generation on this land, some of the third. How close-knit had been that neighborhood! Always before, I had thought of that time as one of change. There had been the Revolution, the establishment of a new government. Now I saw it otherwise. There was to be change thereafter. But, during that time, there had been the settling of a pattern and a stability that still persisted.

* * *

For, thinking then of Jaalam Plain as it is today, I wondered. The outline set then still holds. Set down a Morse, a Fisk of 1790 at Parks Corner and he would know it still. There are still on Jaalam Plain sixteen houses, sixteen householders. Now I think of but two who were born there, of but one who inherited his land. Of the rest, they have come here from overseas—from England, from Denmark, from Italy, and Finland; they have come here from Vermont and from Maine and from Illinois. Yet I remember, after last Town Meeting, when a change in Old Mill Road was proposed, someone joked: "You Plain folks stick together, don't you?" And Toivo Maki, grinning, ruffling his blond poll, said: "Sure. We t'ink the same. Why not?" I'm not sure that the Plain has changed, has gone back in this century and a half since 1790.

And Miss Matty? I had to call on her for aid, of course, once about the Ben Morse line, again to be sure that an Asa Bullard, who popped up from nowhere, was Hop Lealand's son-in-law. He was. And Miss Matty rubbed her nose, asked: "How you making out?"

* * *

Splendidly, I told her. I'd like, some time, to take three years off, write a full history of Parks Corner. It was significant, it meant something; once you understood that, you'd know New England, know this America. But every neighborhood corner must be the same.

Miss Matty listened, sniffed, smiled her wintry smile.

"Kind of fun, isn't it?" she said.

It was. And only later did I scratch my head at a sudden thought. Those Aaron Morses—I'd found them easier than I'd found anything thereafter. D'you suppose Miss Matty planned it this way? I do'know, really I don't.

DANIEL CHASE

Spring This Year

Now in this fertile hour of green awaking
After the time of silence and of frost
I think of hidden places, of hard earth breaking
And crumbling to softness underfoot—trees lost
To my sight in a wilderness, putting out
Their leaf buds at the touch of warmer air.
And I rejoice there are living things about
To mark the moment, sharp eyes even there
In unbroken woodland, to witness everything:
The observant sparrow, the rabbit motionless
In poised attention, the lizard hurrying
Into the sun. May no shred of loveliness,
Of hope, go unreceived this year, unheeded
Or unremarked, being so greatly needed.

ANITA LAURIE CUSHING

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The Well-Rounded Walter Bagehot

IT IS SIGNIFICANT that although he had adopted the theory of the classicists, Bagehot admired the practice of a great romantic. Much that he aspired to be, both as critic and writer, he seems to have found in the essays of William Hazlitt. Both Augustine Birrell and Professor Zeitlin have pointed out this debt, and in his "Henry Crabb Robinson" Bagehot himself records his conviction "that Hazlitt was a much greater writer than Charles Lamb—a harmless opinion which I still hold." . . .

Bagehot's interest in books, like Hazlitt's, was immediate and direct. He was concerned with the human nature in them. A great book was for him primarily the vivid and beautiful record of a great mind. . . .

Bagehot brought to the study of literature almost every species of equipment but that of the literary historian. He had been educated for the Bar; he had acquired the specialized knowledge of an economist; he had gained practical experience as a banker, editor, and politician; and in the course of a studious life he had accumulated broad, heterogeneous information ranging all the way from biological science to Anglican theology. The result is that his essays seem to have an added dimension. The persons they describe appear not from the single aspect of their literary significance, but from the many aspects of their various interests and achievements. We hear of Jeffrey both as critic and as editor, of Crabb Robinson not only as a collector of literary lions, but as a successful member of the Bar. We become more definitely aware that there are sound politics in Shakespeare's plays and excellent political economy in Scott's novels. We are given the opinion of a politician upon the parliamentary career of Gibbon. In short, we feel that we are in the presence not of literary abstractions, but of total personalities. We see literature in its "connection with reality and affairs." . . .

Bagehot had the intellectual courage of a broad and versatile training. He writes with the ready confidence and easy adaptability of one who is accustomed to assume many points of view, to be at home in a great variety of surroundings, and to find beneath all the strange and multifarious phenomena of society that strange, familiar thing—human nature.—WILLIAM IRVINE, in "Walter Bagehot." (London and New York: Longmans, Green.)

Byway

We who walk alone at night
Down a byway, bare and white,
Know the welcome that a light
Sends across the drifting snow.
We have not the will to go
Directly homeward, for we know
What is wholesome: what is good.
Once, grown hesitant, I stood
Inhaling pungent applewood
That issued from a farmhouse flue—
After smelling it I knew
There was nothing else to do
But to lift the latch and chat
Of crops and stock and this and that
Until my host put out the cat.

HARRY ELMORE HURD

Measuring a Civilization by Its Art

THE GREEKS gave us the fundamental principles of idealization, the means of expressing ordinary things in an ennobled way. The art of the Greeks was guided primarily by an understanding fitness in all things. Their costumes, for instance, were both practical and beautiful, and conducive to a perfect development of their bodies. Their vases, urns, and vessels generally had proportions and shapes which fitted them equally for utilitarian and aesthetic purposes. Their architecture, domestic and monumental, never lost sight of the requirements of simplicity and fitness, and became aesthetically satisfactory through these qualities and through soundness of construction and careful workmanship.

We may also, when we tire of the example of the Greeks, turn our eyes to the Orient, where art has flourished since time immemorial. Here artistic attention to utilitarian objects has been carried astonishingly far. The Chinese, while their architecture and sculpture have rarely taken the form of great monuments such as we find in Egypt and Greece—except for their pagodas and some isolated animal figures of monumental character—have manifested a real capacity for artistic expression in the production of a multitude of ordinary things designed for common use. The Oriental artist (or artisan, if we must make the distinction) has shown a persistent regard for fitness, and great originality in meeting constructive problems. The Orient is, in fact, an inexhaustible treasure house of art. Aside from architecture and sculpture, its bronze vessels, its carvings in wood, ivory, jade, and other hard and soft stones, its lacquer ware involving mysterious processes, charm even the uninitiated. Furthermore, its glassware, enamels, jewelry, and textiles at every turn demonstrate the capacity for imaginative creation.

While it is but natural to be prejudiced in favor of the high achievements of one's own civilization, one cannot fail to be impressed by the fact that the arts of other civilizations, both ancient and modern, offer constant surprises and unending pleasure. Moreover, if we are to lay a liberal foundation for an appreciation of the civilization of a people, we must recognize the function of art within a civilization and the relation between art and the life it reflects. The true greatness of any civilization has always been measured in terms of art. In fact, art furnishes us with the visible symbols of the aspirations of a race.—From "World of Art," by EUGEN NEUHAUS. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

The Christian Science Monitor

DETAIL FROM AN ANCIENT EGYPTIAN STELE IN THE LOUVRE, PARIS

THIS FALCON is part of a stele of the Serpent King of Ancient Egypt. The bird stands on the roof of the royal palace. The falcon was the representation of the god Horus, who in this guise protected the royal household. It was common for primitive peoples to embody their deities in the likeness of birds or animals.

Splendid spare lines of design characterize the majestic bearing of the falcon. The sculptor, in portraying it, sought to express grandeur, dignity, and monumentality in its contours. The shape of the head was an arc, the back a straight line inclining at the tail. The plumage is indicated by a good deep curve, from the neckline to the tail. How orderly, how neat, how concise is the drawing!

The Egyptians were very efficient. They devised a method of portraying each subject in its most typical outline and attitude. They understood, many thousands of years ago, the importance of intelligent simplification. They understood what lines of design were most appropriate to a flat surface, to the square frame, to the larger masonry background. Their workmanship shows conviction; it has clarity of design and communicates the idea with a maximum of vigor.

D. A.

One Abiding Place

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE CHILD OF GOD is not a wanderer. He dwells "in the secret place of the most High" (Psalms 91:1). He abides in his heavenly home. He cannot be displaced, for the Father's house is everywhere.

The Psalmist cried (Psalms 71:3), "Be thou my strong habitation, whereunto I may continually resort." This prayer is answered through the spiritually enlightened teachings of Christian Science. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written (Pulpit and Press, p. 2), "The real house in which 'we live, and move, and have our being' is Spirit, God, the eternal harmony of infinite Soul." In this eternal dwelling place man is in perfect safety, his every need supplied. In this habitation of Soul, divine Love reigns, lovingly caring for each and every idea of its own creation.

A student of Christian Science was once called upon to take a long journey and spend several months away from family and friends. As she began making preparations for her voyage, one sentence from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy (pp. 203, 204), kept repeating itself in her thought: "God is at once the centre and circumference of being." These words conveyed to her a sense of stability. She knew that wherever she might be, she would be abiding in the presence of God; she would be in her heavenly home. She knew she could not be separated from God; therefore she could not be separated from goodness, kindness, protection, love, a right environment, right companionship, right opportunities. As she boarded a transatlantic steamer, she had no feeling of broken ties. A quiet sense of abiding in the divine presence brought her peace.

Upon arriving at her destination, the student found herself surrounded by manifestations of loving-kindness. There were those who expressed to her motherly qualities; others, fatherly qualities. Still others were like brother and sister, and others were splendid friends and companions. It was the fulfillment in her experience of what she had spiritually discerned as true.

When the time came to return to her own country, traveling conditions were difficult because of war clouds. It was an opportunity for her to realize that man's dwelling place is not geographic, but spiritual; that the real man is always reflecting God, who is "the centre and circumference of being." At each step of the journey, the student's needs were met in ways far exceeding the general expectations. She had most comfortable train and boat accommodations, despite the generally overcrowded conditions; and whereas, during the crossing, many fellow passengers were worried, she was grateful for her assurance of safety in the divine presence. The teachings of Christian Science indeed proved themselves to be a staff to lean upon.

There are many in the world today who, because of conditions outside of their own control, are homeless; perhaps they are even in enforced exile from the homes grown dear to them through the years. If, however, one in such a situation turns his thoughts Spiritward, he finds that divine Love has unlimited comfort in store for him. If he cherishes the spiritual qualities which constitute the true concept of home, such as shelter, companionship, joy, and love, and through spiritual sense perceives that such qualities are universally present, he finds them being made manifest in experience.

Those who have studied Christian Science do not need to accept the belief that they have been uprooted from their base or cut off from their source of supply. They strive to see themselves spiritually as firmly rooted and grounded in God's kingdom of abundant good. They silence fear by an understanding of God's great love for His children. They silence self-pity, resentment, worry, and by so doing are enabled to hear God's voice directing them every step of the way. They know there is always a place for them, since in God's kingdom they abide in the assurance of permanent security; and this will be proved to them as they recognize their true spiritual selfhood and their God-given heritage in the Father's house. They not only have their rightful place, which no one else can fill, but the expression of their spiritual individuality is needed in Love's universal home.

Perhaps an individual has left home to serve his government as a soldier, sailor, or aviator. Instructed in Christian Science, such a one can know that he has not left his safe abiding place; that in God's kingdom there are no hardships to be endured, no losses to be sustained. Life divine is everywhere present—all that is necessary to preserve life harmoniously. He can know that he continually abides in the "strong habitation" of Truth. He can know that divine Love meets his own needs and the needs of members of his family for whom he may be humanly responsible, since divine Love operates everywhere, and no one is outside of the Father's care.

In such ways as these does Christian Science show us how to prove that man abides in "the secret place of the most High . . . under the shadow of the Almighty." Whatever situation we may have to face, we can rejoice in the words of Mrs. Eddy (Pulpit and Press, p. 3), "Our surety is in our confidence that we are indeed dwellers in Truth and Love, man's eternal mansion."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

When You Find a Hill

When you find a hill above other hills,
Green on the slope with a pointed crown,
Plant your staff in the soil, cling to the native stone,
Cling to the trunk of a tree,
Till you learn to stand alone—
Where the wind and the will are free,
Over the darkened river,
Over the smoky town;
When you find a hill above other hills,
Never go down.

GERTRUDE CLAYTOR

Közös Lakóhelyünk

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása

ISTEN GYERMEKE nem vándor ember. A „Felségesnek rejtekében" lakozik (Zsolt. 91:1). Mennyei otthonában tartózkodik. Nem lehet őt onnan kitenni, mert az Atya otthona minden helyre kiterjed.

A Zsoltáros így énekelt (Zsolt. 71:3): „Légy sziklaváram, a hová menekűlhessek szüntelen." Ez az ima a Krisztusi Tudománynak (Christian Science) szellemileg felvilágosodott tanításai útján teljesedik be. Mary Baker Eddy, a Krisztusi Tudomány Felfedezője és Alapítója így írt (Pulpit and Press, Szószék és Sajtó, 2. old.): „Az igazi otthon, melyben ‚élünk, mozgunk, és vagyunk,' a Szellem, az Isten, a végtelen Lélek örök harmóniája." Ezen örök lakhelyben az ember tökéletes biztonságban él, s mindene megvan, amire csak szüksége van. A Szellem ezen tartózkodási helyén az isteni Szeretet uralkodik, szeretettel gondoskodva az általa teremtett minden egyes ideájáról.

A Krisztusi Tudomány egyik tanulójának egyszer hosszú útra kellett menni, mely családjától és barátjaitól való több hónapi távollétet jelentett. Az útra való előkészületei közben a Krisztusi Tudomány tankönyvéből, Mrs. Eddynek "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentírás Kulcsával) című művéből vett ezen mondat jelent meg ismételten a gondolataiban (203-204. old): „Isten a létezésnek a központja és egyszersmint a kerülete is." E szavak az állandóság érzését adták neki. Tudta, hogy bárhol is lesz majd, Isten jelenlétében fog nyugodni; mennyei otthonában fog lenni. Tudta, hogy semmi sem választhatja el Istentől; s hogy ezért semmi sem választhatja el a jóságtól, könyörületességtől, a védelemtől, szeretettől, helyes környezettől, helyes barátságoktól, helyes alkalmaktól. Mikor az Atlanti óceánon átkelő hajóra szállt, nem érezte, hogy evvel a szeretet kötelékeit elszakította volna. Az isteni jelenlétben való lakozásának megnyugtató érzése békével árasztotta el.

Rendeltetési helyére való megérkeztekor a tanuló azt találta, hogy a szeretet és kedvesség kifejezései vették ott körül. Némelyek anyai tulajdonságokat fejeztek ki iránta, mások pedig atyai tulajdonságokat. Mások mint testvérek és nővérek viselkedtek, mások mint legjobb barátok és ismerősök. Amit ő előzőleg szellemileg igaznak ismert fel, az most beteljesűlt mindennapi életében.

Mikor hazautazásra került a sor, az utazási viszonyok a háborús hírek miatt nehézzé váltak. Ez annak felismerésére nyujtott neki alkalmat, hogy az ember lakóhelye nem földrajzi, hanem szellemi dolog, s hogy az igazi ember mindég visszatükrözi az Istent, aki „a létezésnek központja és egyszersmint a kerülete is." Utazása alatt amire csak szüksége volt, várakozáson felűli módon minden lépten-nyomon megadatott neki. Dacára a zsúfolt vonatoknak és hajóknak, nagyon kényelmes helyet kapott mindenütt, s habár az átkelés alatt utitársai között sokan voltak, akik aggódtak, ő hálás volt az isteni jelenlétben való oltalomnak biztos tudatáért. Igy bebizonyúlt előtte, hogy a Krisztusi Tudomány tanításaira, mint egy botra tudott támaszkodni.

Sokan vannak ma a világon, akiket a körülmények, melyekkel szemben tehetetlennek érezik magukat, megfosztottak az otthonuktól; akik esetleg kényszerített száműzésben élnek, elszakadva az otthontól, melyet az évek hosszú sora alatt annyira megszerettek Ha azonban valaki ilyen helyzetben gondolataiban a Szellem felé fordúl, azt fogja találni, hogy az isteni Szeretet határtalan vígaszt tart számára. Ha ápolja magában az otthon helyes fogalmát alkotó szellemi tulajdonságokat, mint a a menedék, a megértésen alapuló közelség, az öröm és a szeretet gondolatait, s ha szellemi érzékével meglátja, hogy ezen tulajdonságok mindenütt jelen vannak, akkor mindennapi életében kifejezésre fognak jutni.

Akik a Krisztusi Tudományt tanulmányozták, azok látják, hogy nem kell elfogadniuk azt a hiedelmet, hogy otthonuktól gyökerestől el lettek szakítva, vagy hogy szükségleteik forrásától el lettek vágva. Inkább azon igyekeznek, hogy szellemileg láthassák, hogy gyökereik a bőséges jónak, az Istennek országában vannak szilardan megvetve és benőve. A félelmet Isten nagy szeretetének megértésével, melyet gyermekei iránt érez, némítják el. Elnémítják az önsajnálatot, a neheztelést, az aggódást, s ez által meg tudják hallani Isten szavát, mely őket lépésről lépésre vezeti. Tudják, hogy mindég van egy hely számukra, mert Isten országában az állandó biztonság biztosításában lakoznak; és hogy ez be fog bizonyúlni előttük, amint felismerik valódi önüket s Atyjuk házában lévő Istenadta örökségüket. Nemcsak hogy megvan nekik az őket illető helyük, melyet senki más be nem tölthet, hanem szükség is van szellemi egyéniségüknek munkálkodására a Szeretet egyetemleges házában.

Egy ember esetleg elment otthonából, hogy országát mint katona, tengerész, vagy repülő szolgálja. A Krisztusi Tudományban kioktatva az ilyen ember tudhatja, hogy nem hagyta el biztos lakhelyét; hogy Isten országában nincsen szenvedés, melyet el kellene tűrni, sem veszteség, mely megkárosíthatna. Mindenütt jelen van az isteni Élet—minden, ami az élet harmónikus megőrzéséhez szükséges. Az ilyen ember tudhatja, hogy folytonosan az Igazság „sziklavárában" tartózkodik. Tudhatja, hogy az isteni Szeretet kielégíti az ő és a családja szükségleteit, kikért ő emberileg felelős, mert az isteni Szeretet mindenütt működik és mert senki sem esik kívűl az Atya gondoskodásán.

Ilyen és ehhez hasonló módon mutatja meg nekünk a Krisztusi Tudomány, hogy hogyan bizonyíthatjuk be, hogy az ember „a Felségesnek rejtekében lakozik . . . a Mindenhatónak árnyékában." Akármilyen helyzettel állunk is szemben, örvendezhetünk Mrs. Eddy szavaiban (Pulpit and Press, 3. old): „Biztonságunk azon bizalmunkban rejlik, hogy tényleg az Igazságban és a Szeretetben lakunk, az ember örök lakóhelyében."

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Closing Stocks Pages 16-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1940

When Snow Puts 'Beds' On Free List

Blizzard gave Boston hotel corridors and reception rooms plenty of patonage during storm.

Exploring the News

By the Staff

The only "cleaning up" Boston hotels did on the night of last month's heavy snow storm was with mops, brooms, and vacuum cleaners, according to Hotel and Restaurant News. True, most hotels did a good legitimate room business, but the same storm that brought crowds to the hotels one night kept them out of the city and away from hotels for several nights afterward. What's more, not one cent was collected by a Boston hotel man from the hundreds who slept in public rooms.

* * *

Astronomers have made tremendous strides in their knowledge of stars billions, trillions and quadrillions of miles away, but it seems they are still stumped when it comes to solving the riddle of how the planets, our own included, were born. "Solidified rings of gas thrown off a rotating nebula" was the theory taught two generations ago. Forty years ago this was proven impossible. Then came the encounter theory, which said that once upon a time a star accidentally came too close to the sun in its travels through space and caused the sun to erupt great quantities of matter in globs that localized to form planets. Now it seems through research at Harvard Observatory that this theory, too, must go. If it does, there remains no adequate one to take its place. Research, however, progresses slowly at times, and astronomers feel sure the right explanation will come some day. They say it is far better to be without a theory than to make believe they accept one that is untrue.

* * *

Popular dance bands have now taken to the air as a unit in order to cut down travel time when they go on a series of "one night stands." One of the latest bands to adopt air travel is Eddie Duchin's orchestra, which has just signed an air travel contract with Eastern Air Lines. It saves the piano-playing band leader 15 per cent less than the usual cost of air travel. Other band leaders who have owned E. A. L. contracts are Rudy Vallee and Ben Bernie. It looks as though that old band jazz classic, "One O'Clock Jump," the musical conception of an overnight "sleeper jump" on the train, would have to have some effects resembling the noise of an airplane added to it to modernize it.

* * *

Emerson College in Boston has had its influence on many of the voices which bring messages of good cheer and of the value of breakfast foods and other products—into New England homes by the loudspeaker route. According to college officials, just about half of the staff announcers at nine Boston radio stations are graduates of the Professional Radio Course at Emerson. Throughout the Nation, too, announcers, script writers, publicity directors, educational directors, production men, program directors, and station managers—a total of 36 of them—have found work on the staffs of three networks and 20 stations after taking the Emerson course in Boston.

Reign of Costume Jewelry Continues

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. David Haefele of Needham

Wearing a necklace and bracelet of glorified safety pins

Safety Pin Strikes New Note In Boston Gift Show Exhibit

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The lowly safety pin came into its own this morning when the doors of the 27th Semi-Annual Boston Gift Show opened at the Hotel Statler.

Introduced by Distinctive Creations, the pins have been used by the hundreds in making up a three-piece costume jewelry ensemble which consists of a necklace, bracelet, and earrings to match. Gold and silver plated, and strung on heavy silk cord at each end, the effect is so deceiving that the buyers who came in from all parts of New England never even suspected the ordinary origin of this swank jewelry until they took it up in their hands. Adding to the general out-of-the-sewing-basket idea, the clasp on the necklace is a giant-size DeLong hook and eye.

With around 300 exhibitors participating in the show, which is restricted to the trade, the merchandise exhibits include almost everything and anything that could possibly be wrapped up as a gift. Place mats of transparent acetate, decorated with "Raggedy Anne" pictures, attracted much attention as an item for children, along with a little wooden raft with a bright red sail, and a little bead-man adrift on it, for bathtub purposes.

The Rubatex barrel that keeps ice cubes intact for hours continues to intrigue people; but not nearly as much now that the huge floating sun-raft is on the market. This raft will float three people at once, and rolled up for easy carrying, weighs no more than six or seven pounds.

The idea of the old velvet-bordered picture frames that Grandma used to have has been carried out in the new felt bordered frames displayed. Lovely breakfast tray sets of organdy, appliqued with little birds to bid you a cheerful "Good Morning," were shown along with beautiful table pieces with fine metal embroidery that will not tarnish.

The newest in the Mystic Candle line is a candle that has been molded in the shape of a flame; and which burns way down inside, giving a transparent effect. Then there are the "Gay Nineties" flower pot sets; a man and a woman, appropriately garbed, riding two-wheelers. And the carrier baskets, fastened to the handlebars, are most effective when filled with flowers. Lovely old Sheffield silver, and pieces by that English Silversmith, Hester Bateman, are shown for the benefit of the buyers who specialize in silver and antiques.

Mexican tile-topped end tables are another attraction, and "Town Hall" is one of the most talked about games in the Milton Bradley collection. But one of the most utilitarian gifts at the show is the pair of Phantom Book Hands that are all joined together. They'll hold a book in place while you're reading, then enlarge and hold a newspaper for you, and then for good measure expand even more and act as regular book ends!

Budgeted Medical Service Inaugurated in Bay State

The movement for compulsory sickness insurance in the United States can be completely headed off if budgeted medical service on a voluntary basis such as that initiated today in Massachusetts proves successful, according to Francis H. Russell, president of the unusual organization which has worked out here a new system for meeting the costs of medical care.

National significance is seen in the experiment, which is designed to offer medical treatment on the basis of a low monthly charge to families of the low income group. Such families, whose number is in controversy, generally find it difficult to pay the expenses of a severe illness, and it is their hardships that have furnished the chief argument for the Government to step in to install the compulsory method of payment for medical service.

Two Organizations

A unique angle of the plan, which is nonprofit, is the division of the business and professional sides of medical care into separate organizations. The business end consists of laymen organized as "Health Service, Inc.," the medical partnership as "Medical and Surgical Associates." The popular name is "White Cross."

The doctors have complete control of the medical service. Participating doctors will be paid out of a pool of the receipts above expenditures. The sum available will be prorated according to the amount of professional service performed by each doctor.

The membership fee will be $1.25 per month per individual, with reductions for children, and a maximum family rate of $4 a month, plus a registration charge of $3.

Memberships will be sold only to employees of organizations with 10 or more workers. Members are enrolled only in groups with 10 as the minimum and only individuals with a family income of less than $3,500 are eligible.

The system started with 40 doctors, estimated as sufficient to care for needs in the beginning in Greater Boston. The prospective field is the state if demand develops.

Social Worker Viewpoint

As the social worker viewpoint had a great deal to do with the national movement for compulsory insurance embodied in the Wagner health bill, so the social workers' experience has been influential in promoting the Boston plan. This in fact originated largely among social workers who then invited the co-operation of doctors to make it function.

Response here proved unique in the distinction of the medical men who accepted the idea and volunteered to operate the system, declare its lay sponsors. While there are numerous plans of a somewhat different pattern, in none, it is said, has the medical leadership been enlisted from such top figures in the medical profession.

On the other hand the project was greeted with opposition by a number of individual doctors, some of whom threatened a boycott of certain of the participating medical men. Under this pressure one of the five medical officers put in his resignation, which however cannot be accepted for three months. Subsequently the storm subsided, though various doctors continue personally in opposition.

No Official Objection

Officially the medical profession has raised no objection to today's start of the new system, despite the important readjustment it is likely to introduce if widely accepted by the public. The Massachusetts State Medical Society has named a committee of five to study the operation of this and any similar projects and report back in June.

The majority of the medical profession feels, it is said, that experience with the Wagner bill with its danger of compulsory sickness insurance, recently set aside by President Roosevelt, calls for an open mind on efforts to meet the medical needs of the low income class without resort to government.

Such a plan as that set up here might enable many in low income groups to pay for medical care in severe cases, when otherwise they would be forced to rely upon charity, it is pointed out. Consequently the total income of doctors as a whole might not be reduced, but might be increased, it is recognized among doctors outside the plan, who are watching the outcome.

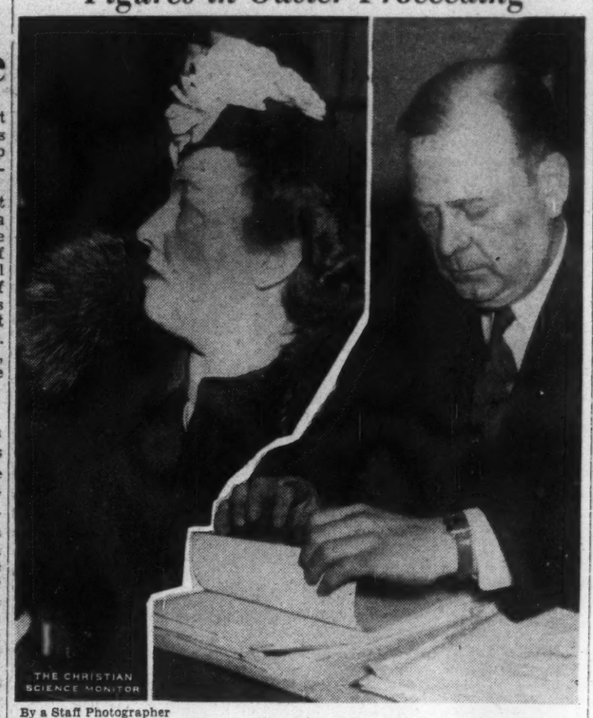
Might Cause Shift

But the new system would tend to shift doctors, since patients going into the system would leave their old doctors, if outside it, in favor of new doctors within the plan.

Skepticism is voiced by some medical men at the likelihood of the system being widespread, because they think the charges too high to make it popular. As to the champions of compulsory sickness insurance, they assert that any voluntary method of budgeting the costs of medical care cannot be effective.

Executive Director of the business end is Conrad Hobbs, President of the League of Nations Association in Boston for the past 20 years, while the Associate Director is Charles G. Gates, a member of the Executive Committee of the Boston City Club. Headquarters are at 73 Tremont Street. Dr. Channing Frothingham, President last year of the Massachusetts State Medical Society, led the medical organization.

Figures in Ouster Proceeding



By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Margaret F. Gregory
Who denies charges at hearing before Governor

John T. Coan
Attorney for Mrs. Gregory who apologizes to Governor

Gregory Counsel Apologizes To Governor; Charges Denied

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall took strong measures to "uphold the dignity" of the Governor's office today when an attorney in an ouster case being heard by him indirectly termed the Governor a "Charlie McCarthy."

Banging his gavel peremptorily n the table, Mr. Saltonstall ordered the attorney, John T. Coan, not only to withdraw as chief counsel for Mrs. Margaret F. Gregory, member of the State Board of Registration of Hairdressers, but to leave the room.

Mr. Coan withdrew, but, a few minutes later, returned, made a public apology, and was reinstated as attorney in the removal proceedings.

In accepting the lawyer's "most profound apology," the Governor said, "The Chair is sitting as Governor, and intends to uphold the dignity of that office in this and any other hearing, or on any action."

The prompt disciplinary step taken by Mr. Saltonstall was the highlight of the hearing which opened today at the State House into charges brought by the Governor against Mrs. Gregory of being "incompetent and unfit" to continue in her office.

The charges were the result of a report by State Auditor Russell A. Wood upon the Hairdressers' Board, and upon an investigation of Mrs. Gregory's case by the State Commission on Administration and Finance.

The two specific charges brought against Mrs. Gregory are that on or about Sept. 1, 1939, she "deliberately and intentionally supplied the auditor with incorrect vouchers and attempted to obtain the approval of her advance cash account on misleading data," and that on or about March 20, 1939, she "caused an employee of the Board to submit to the Comptroller fictitious travel schedules, the expense sheets of which were certified by Mrs. Gregory."

As the hearing opened this morning, Mrs. Gregory denied the charges.

Mr. Coan then termed the hearing illegal, and a violation of Mrs. Gregory's rights, because she was not allowed to summon witnesses at the private hearing conducted by the Commission on Administration and Finance.

It was when the Governor asked Mrs. Gregory what she had to say about the State Auditor's report that Mr. Coan got into difficulties by indirectly comparing the Governor to a screen character. Apparently alluding to the fact the Governor consulted with his personal attorney, Raymond S. Wilkins, before announcing each ruling during the hearing, Mr. Coan declared, "I can't object to decisions that are made by Edgar Bergen."

Political Plum Constable Jobs Due for Probe

Civil Service Director charges law evasion and promises complete investigation.

Thorough investigation of the employment of constables at Boston City Hall, the payroll for whom now aggregates approximately $150,000 a year, was promised today by the State Department of Civil Service, in a communication from Director Ulysses J. Lupien to the Boston Taxpayers' Alliance.

Charging that these petitions are used as "political payoffs" and that persons occupy them in violation of civil service regulations, the Alliance recently demanded a probe by State authorities. The Alliance, the Municipal Research Bureau, and the Committee on Municipal Finance of the Chamber of Commerce have declared separately that between $50,000 and $100,000 could be saved in the pending 1940 budget if between 30 and 50 of the present 81 constables described as unnecessary, were dropped.

Mayor to Hear Facts

"We will make a thorough investigation," Mr. Lupien wrote to the Alliance, "and will appreciate any and all information which you may be able to furnish us with and which is pertinent to this subject. In addition to this investigation, I will also take the matter up with Mayor Tobin, with the hope that we may have a speedy adjustment."

Mr. Lupien's action is the first definite move by State authorities in over four years since the Boston Finance Commission on Sept. 6,1935, complained about constable appointments to the Civil Service Commission. The Taxpayers' Alliance today forwarded additional information to Mr. Lupien.

The Alliance also recently asked an investigation by the Finance Commission and in a letter to Charles M. Storey, Chairman, described the appointment of constables as "a well-known method of rewarding political supporters with public employment, without complying with civil service rules, by calling them constables."

Calls System "Evasion"

A Finance Commission investigation in 1935, before the present Administration, disclosed that nearly all of the constables then employed were acting as "investigators, inspectors, clerks or messengers, for all of which ratings the Civil Service Commission has established lists." The appointment of constables for such work, the Commission therefore declared, is "an evasion of the Civil Service law."

Informed groups say the situation has not changed since 1935.

Boston had 20 constables in 1925, and now has 81. At the time of the 1935 investigation, when Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield added 26 new constables to the 50 then in office the Finance Commission reported that department heads questioned concerning the assignment of these new appointees to them testified they had not asked for the added employees and had no work for them.

It has been customary for Mayors to allow each City Councilor to recommend a number of supporters for appointment as constables—the number in each case depending upon the Councilor's degree of loyalty to the Mayor.

State C. I. O. Convention Splits Over Action on a Third Term

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., March 4—Torn between allegiance to its retiring President, Michael F. Widman, Jr., who led the fight against commitment on the third-term question, and its incoming President, Joseph A. Salerno, who marshaled a strong bloc in favor of re-electing President Roosevelt, delegates to the Massachusetts State convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations split into two sharply divided groups and refused to take any unanimous political stand at the conclusion of their convention here.

Before leaving for home yesterday, the 400 delegates, who had come from all over the State to the sessions held this past week end at the Hotel Bancroft, here, found the only point on which they could agree was that they should hold another convention or conference before the November elections to clarify their political position.

Regarding Massachusetts politics, however, the convention ran into no such confusion. In a sweeping resolution, the delegates voted to express their disapproval of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and of the State Republican Party in general. This resolution was adopted despite the fact that Governor Saltonstall himself had addressed the convention here on Friday night—the first time a Massachusetts Governor has spoken to a state C. I. O. assemblage.

By this action, the State Council of the C. I. O. put itself squarely on record side by side with the Massachusetts organization of the American Federation of Labor. The A. F. of L. also has expressed its disapproval of the Governor and the Republican Party regime. The chief explanation given by the C. I. O. for its resolution was "failure to enact a state wage-and-hour law."

Motorists Crawl Along Highways Glazed With Ice

Ice-glazed streets and a driving, freezing rain hampered motor traffic along most of the highways of the State today as motorists were slowed to a crawl by the northeast storm that is sweeping across New England.

While the extreme eastern part of Massachusetts was digging itself out of a fairly heavy snowfall today, Boston and its suburbs were battling with ice-coated streets.

James E. Lawrence, State Maintenance Engineer, said that 350 trucks and 800 men were at work sanding the highways.

The Weather Bureau at Boston reports sleet or snow for toight with temperatures around the freezing mark. Clearing weather is expected for tomorrow.

Orange Ruled Out For South Boston

Just why the color orange, worn on March 17 in South Boston, should make an Irishman, whose favorite color is green, "see red," is a bit of a poser for the sober-minded citizen, accustomed to plodding off to work on Evacuation Day. But there have been occasions hereabouts when orange and green have failed to harmonize and black and blue were "worn" the day following South Boston's celebration of the dual fete of St. Patrick's Day and the withdrawal of the British troops from that section.

Happily, no such friction impends for this year's celebration, according to the assurance given today by Raymond W. Coburn, Chief Engineer of the State Department of Public Works, who said that not a single one of the new blue, orange-trimmed uniforms for State highway "main tenance workers" will appear on the horizon in South Boston on the day of the parade, Saturday, March 16.

Seven of these uniforms, with orange collars, orange pocket flaps, orange belts and pants stripes, are now being tailored at State Prison and will be ready for delivery at the Department of Public Works on March 14.

This date led Edward J. McCormack, Chief Marshal of the parade—who has not been unresourceful in his pre-parade publicity—to write to John W. Beal, State Commissioner of Public Works, to "think twice" before having employees of his department don the orange-trimmed uniforms.

Zion Leader for Allies—Not Palestine Policy

Dr. Chaim Weizmann, the man who organized the children of England during the World War into great horse-chestnut-gathering groups, to supply starch badly needed for his process of more cheaply manufacturing munitions, and who, as a reward, asked that Palestine be reserved as a national homeland for the Jews, still believes that the Allied cause is a righteous one and should have the support of world Jewry.

However, Dr. Weizmann deplores Great Britain's present policy on Palestine.

Dr. Weizmann was feted here yesterday by New England Jewry with a day that climaxed last night at Symphony Hall in a wildly cheering reception by 3,000, took him through a breakfast by the United Jewish Campaign at Hotel Statler, a dinner at the Copley-Plaza by the New England Zionist Organization.

"Our adversaries know that the cause for which England is fighting is also our cause," Dr. Weizmann said in part last night . . . "Yet our loyalty does not blind us to the wrong. The present policy of the British Government with regard to Palestine stands condemned and will fall under the weight of its own injustice."

Dr. Weizmann, who was long Zionism's unofficial leader, has been President of the World Zionist Organization since 1935, serves now also as President of the Jewish Agency for Palestine.

Dr. Weizmann believes the termination of the present European war will force on the world a Jewish problem, involving, he said, "the existence of some 4,000,000 Jews now in Europe."

Dr. Weizmann's speech here last night is said to have been the last of his public appearances in this country before sailing for England Wednesday.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Light rain, possibly mixed with sleet or snow this afternoon and tonight; Tuesday fair; little change in temperature; strong east and northeast winds, backing to northerly and diminishing tonight.

Maine: Snow, probably mixed with sleet or rain tonight; rain on Tuesday; little change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow, probably mixed with sleet or rain tonight, ending Tuesday morning; somewhat colder tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain, possibly mixed with sleet or snow this afternoon and tonight, ending early Tuesday morning; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong east and northeast winds, gales off the Massachusetts and Rhode Island coast today backing to northerly and diminishing tonight and overcast weather with rain over the south and rain or snow over the north portion tonight, ending Tuesday morning.

Weather Outlook for the Week Beginning Monday:

North and Middle Atlantic States: Precipitation will end Monday followed by fair Monday night and part of Tuesday with precipitation again about Tuesday night. Generally fair latter half of week except in North Atlantic states Monday, slightly colder Monday night, warmer Tuesday night, colder by Thursday and warmer at end of week.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	34	32	New Orleans	55	55
Chicago	34	33	New York	33	32
Denver	31	30	Norfolk	46	46
Kansas City	33	31	Philadelphia	36	35
Los Angeles	53	53	St. Louis	37	36
Miami	59	58	San Francisco	54	54
Minneapolis	29	28	Washington	37	37

A—1:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 4.
B—Minimum, March 3.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 6:21 p. m.; height, 8.3 feet.
Tuesday, 6:39 a. m.; height, 9.2 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:08 p. m.

Jurors Ordered Confined During 'Job Sales' Trial

The jury selected this morning to try former Clerk John Patrick Connolly and William T. Conway for alleged job sales in the office of the Clerk of the Suffolk Superior Court, was ordered locked up during the trial.

The action was ordered by Judge George F. Leary who is presiding at the trial.

Judge Leary also ordered prosecution witnesses to be brought into court one at a time so that they would not hear each other's testimony.

Mr. Connolly and Mr. Conway are on trial for conspiracy, requesting, accepting and soliciting bribes, for jobs in Mr. Connolly's office.

The jury was elected in slightly more than an hour after the defendants had challenged 16 jurors, and the government had used only 12 of its 16 challenges.

Judge Leary excused three jurors and named Francis T. Russell, a Boston merchant, as foreman.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Colonial—
"The Little Foxes," starring Tallulah Bankhead. Presented by Herman Shumin. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Margin for Error," by Clare Boothe. Presented by Richard Aldrich and Richard Myers, with Doris Dudley, and directed by Otto L. Preminger. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Shubert—
Walter Huston in "A Passenger to Bali," by Ellis St. Joseph. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30. Last week.

Wilbur—
"Worth a Million," by Vernon Sylvaine. With Charley Chase, Taylor Holmes, Cobina Wright Jr., Joyce Arling, Pat C. Flick and Nita Naldi. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village —
Greta Garbo in "Ninotchka." 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. Also "Henry Goes Arizona," with Frank Morgan. 1:50, 5, 8:10.

Coolidge Corner—
"Music in My Heart," with Tony Martin. 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Housekeeper's Daughter," with Joan Bennett and Adolphe Menjou. 3:45, 6:50, 9:55.

Exeter—
"The Hunchback of Notre Dame," starring Charles Laughton. 2:55, 6, 9:05. Also "The City of Chance," with Donald Woods and Lynn Bari. 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Fenway and Paramount—
"He Married His Wife," with Joel McCrea and Nancy Kelly. Fenway: 1, 4, 7, 10. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Also "The Man Who Wouldn't Talk," with Lloyd Nolan. Fenway: 2:30, 5:30, 8:30. Paramount: 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Fine Arts—
Grace Moore in 'Louise," "March of Time," 1:35, 3:35, 5:35, 7:40, 9:45, Walt Disney, "The Autograph Hound." 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:35, 9:40.

Keith Memorial—
"The Saint's Double," with George Sanders. 11:24 a. m., 2:33, 5:42, 8:50. "Little Old New York," with Alice Faye and Fred MacMurray. 9:35 a. m., 12:44, 3:56, 7:02, 10:11.

Orpheum—
"Northwest Passage," with Spencer Tracy and Robert Young. 10:55 a. m., 2:30, 6:05, 9:40. Also "The Lone Wolf Strikes," 9:45 a. m., 1:20, 4:55, 8:30.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Danger Ahead." 9:30, 11:45 a. m., 2:05, 4:25, 6:40, 9. Also "Call a Messenger," starring the "Dead End Kids." 10:35 a. m., 12:55, 3:10, 5:30, 7:45, 10:05.

Scollay and Modern—
"Brother Rat and a Baby," with Priscilla Lane and Wayne Morris. Scollay: 9:50 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. Modern: 9:35 a. m., 12:45, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also "The Housekeeper's Daughter," with Joan Bennett and Adolphe Menjou. Scollay: 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:20. Modern: 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time," "Mechanics Illustrated," "Going Places," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Northwest Passage," with Spencer Tracy and Robert Young. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:50. Also "The Lone Wolf Strikes," 1:40, 5:10, 8:40.

Trans-Lux—
"The Invisible Man Returns," with Sir Cedric Hardwicke. 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 2:25, 5, 7:35, 10:10. Also "Danger on Wheels," with Richard Arlen and Andy Devine. 10:45 a. m., 1:20, 3:55, 6:30, 9.

Telepix Cinema—
"March of Time"; Virgin Islands, travelogue; Frankie Master's Orchestra; U. S. Treasury; Cartoons, and 30 minutes of news, continuous 10 a. m., until midnight.

Tremont—
"Another Thin Man," with William Powell and Myrna Loy. Also "Valiant Is the Name for Carrie." Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

University—
"Gone With the Wind," starring Vivien Leigh and Clark Gable. 10 a. m., 2:15, and 8.

Uptown—
"A Child Is Born," 1:45, 5:10, 8:35. Also "Swanee River," with Don Ameche, Andrea Leeds and Al Jolson. 3:05, 6:35, 10.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Gone With the Wind," starring Vivien Leigh and Clark Gable. 10 a. m., 2:15 and 7:45. (Seats reserved evening performances and Sunday afternoon.)

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conducting. Webster Aitken, piano soloist. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Webster Aitken, piano soloist. 3.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Chinese Paintings by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—
Concert by Miss Mae Taylor, soprano; Reginald Boardman, pianist. 2:45.

Radio—Page 14

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

District Manager of Census Tells Way to Ease Objections

Housewives who have looked forward to the coming of the census man with trepidation may now anticipate it with confidence, for it won't be necessary for them to submit to the "third degree," according to P. J. Murray, District Manager of the United States Census Bureau in Boston.

By securing an "absentee" schedule of questions from the local office of the census bureau the personal interview may be eliminated if the questions are answered in advance and filed at the Bureau or handed to the enumerator when he jingles the door bell on or after April 2, Mr. Murray said.

Mr. Murray, who just returned from a conference of Bureau managers held in New York last week, said that the housing and population schedules are now ready for distribution in Washington and will probably be sent out within the next two weeks.

Referring to the charge of Senator Charles W. Tobey of New Hampshire that citizens would be required to answer questions relating to salaries and other personal matters Mr. Murray said that the Senator was mistaken. Salaries of over $5,000, for instance, Mr. Murray said, will be listed as $5,000 plus.

The Boston manager expressed amazement at the objections and furore accompanying the 1940 Census. The same objections, he said, came up in 1930; enumerators were sworn to secrecy then, as they are now, and no case of violation of confidence was heard, nor were any arrested for failure to answer the questions.

Mr. Murray predicted that information made available by the census would probably aid in relieving or solving many current problems. "Uncle Sam is the logical agent for this work, as no private concern could possibly accomplish it," he declared.

Complete Routing Of Depression Seen By Westinghouse

With modern research on one hand and some $80,000,000 worth of unfilled orders stacked on the other hand, the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company looks into the current presidential year for a complete rout of the business depression that has dogged the heels of industry since 1929, Andrew W. Robertson, Chairman of the Company's Board of Directors, said in Boston today.

Here to survey the prospects for the new year with a group of Westinghouse officials, Mr. Robertson told New England representatives that the concern's business for the first two months of 1940 was 70 per cent better than last year, that the company was hiring 50,000 workers throughout the country or 10,000 more than last year at this time and that Wastinghouse was now doing a $15,000,000 business in New England alone.

The company has sold more electrical refrigerators in the last few months than at any other time in history, he said. Of course, some of the improved business is attributed by him to Federal shipping and naval demands, calling for the manufacture of electrical apparatus. But the continued good business, he held largely due to normal recovery and not to temporary wartime orders.

Mud Time and Town Meetings Come Together Down in Maine

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 4 — Town halls in many a Maine community will buzz, this week and next, with voices raised in debate over such important matters as road appropriations, support of the poor, the school budget and other items which go to make up the costs of operating town governments, for March, traditionally, is town meeting month.

A mild winter, as winters go in Maine, means good traveling for the time of year and a better than average attendance is anticipated. Town poor relief costs the past 10 years have been rising in Maine despite increasing State and Federal assistance and from all reports this year will be no exception.

Dubord Keynoter

Fred H. Lancaster of Lewiston, Democratic State chairman, has announced F. Harold Dubord of Waterville, National committeeman and likely candidate for United States Senator, this year, will be the Keynoter at the Party's State convention at Bangor, March 27.

State Proves Sound

F. Harold Schnurle, a member of the Governor's Executive Council, told a newly formed "Barrows-for-Senator" club at Auburn, this week, that as much as State officials regretted going to the expense of an outside audit of the State books, it seemed the only way to assure everybody that the State's financial condition is sound just as State officials have declared and as was shown by a statement of the State's financial position in accordance with a provision of the Legislature.

Mr. Schnurle said he regretted the "cheap talk" being made about State finances and assured his audience that the audit will prove the attacks groundless. The State's financial position has been subject to an attack in a series of newspaper articles by one Maine paper and likewise has been criticized by Fulton J. Redman, Democratic candidate for Governor.

More and more the primary contest looming between Gov. Lewis O. Barrows and Representative Ralph O. Brewster for the United States Senate nomination takes on the aspects of one of the severest political contests within Republican ranks for some years. Advocates of both candidates are said to be very busily engaged although primary time is three months distant.

Meanwhile, the announcement of the withdrawal of William S. Linnell of Portland as an active campaigner for the Republican gubernatorial nomination has not brought any indication that any of the four active candidates intend to follow suit. Mr. Linnell said he took his position in the interests of party harmony in the fear that in a split field a weak candidate might get the nomination.

Learning Tables Seen as Wasteful

If Dr. Guy M. Wilson, professor in Boston University's school of education, has his way school children will not be required to memorize tables of weights and measures.

Declaring such learning a waste of time Dr. Wilson told the National Education Association meeting in St. Louis recently that "exactly 77 per cent of 2,049 workers in five Rhode Island factories made no use of any kind of measures or tables of weights and measures. Twelve per cent," he said, "needed a reading knowledge and 11 per cent used measures in such a highly specialized manner that they needed to be taught, not in the schools, but on the job."

The educator, who is a nationally-known advocate of "practical arithmetic" in explaining researches made to determine what measures people know and why said, "Tabled facts committed in schools were generally not known by school pupils and working adults alike." Their only values are for reference, Dr. Wilson declared.

When Dolldom Goes on Parade

A Part of the Rare Jopp Collection

Walking dolls, nursemaid, boy bicycler and fashionable ladies—belonging to collection once owned by Charles Jopp, Danvers, Mass., now by Mrs. Velvalee Dickinson of New York City.

Masaryk Day Observances Are Proposed

Joining in the nation-wide celebration by residents and citizens of Czechoslovakian origin, of the ninetieth anniversary of Thomas Masaryk, first President of the Czechoslovakian Republic the Czecho-Slovak Alliance of Boston will hold a special meeting at its hall at 129 Old Harbor Street, South Boston, on Saturday evening, March 10, it was announced today by Joseph Pollak, President of the Alliance.

Mr. Pollak, accompanied by Karel Hudec, Acting Consul General of the Czecho-Slovak Republic in New York, and John Bartunek of Astoria, L. I., N. Y., President of the Czecho-Slovak Council, Eastern District, called on Gov. Leverett Saltonstall at his office in the State House last Thursday, and asked the Governor to proclaim the celebration of Masaryk Day in Massachusetts. He agreeed to do so early this week, Mr. Pollack stated.

The day will be celebrated in New York, Philadelphia and other eastern cities, according to Mr. Hudec who drew attention to the larger than national significance of the ideals for which the founder of his republic stood.

"We are still working toward those ideals," he said. "After the present conflicts are over we want to see a free Europe—not only a free Czechoslovakia—emerge. A free Europe, perhaps united in some way, can be the only permanent solution."

Rare Dolls From Many Lands Meet in New York Collection

A rare collection of dolls, owned at one time by Charles Jopp, Danvers, Mass., and valued at several thousand dollars, has been acquired by Mrs. Velvalee Dickinson, collector and dealer, in New York City. Dolls from many lands —some of them nearly 200 years old—are in the collection which also includes about 200 pieces of doll furniture.

A group of walking dolls, dated approximately 1826, are among the novelty items. The dolls move along on three wheels hidden under long skirts and some of them gesticulate daintily with fans. One interesting number shows a nurse in her once-crisp but now riddled coat, wheeling an empty perambulator.

Dolls from England of the middle-eighteenth century are another outstanding group. Most of these are of whittled wood and all have faces with similar expressions, reminiscent of the days when dolls were made to look like dolls instead of real people.

Details attracting the attention of doll collectors here include the use of luster-ware in the heads of the dolls, elaborate coiffures, either painted or of real hair; finely made hands, unusual patented heads, inset eyes of real glass and authentic costumes, fashioned with great care for the fads of another day. A large doll, 24 inches in height with papier-mache face and dressed in elaborately braided red cashmere, is featured. A boy doll of about 150 years ago looks like the model for an illustration in an old story book.

Also to be seen at Mrs. Dickinson's 714 Madison Avenue address are sets of tiny dishes of delft, and small silver spoons. Petit-point chairs, a maple spool bed, a hand-painted rocker, a tilt-top table, and a wig stand indicate what the best interior decorators of the doll world once fancied.

Individual items in the collection are valued as high as $200 for a doll and $25 for a doll chair.

Commerce Club To Hear Dr. Grady On Treaty Program

Dr. Henry F. Grady, United Staets Assistant Secretary of State, will address the Foreign Commerce Club of Boston Tuesday evening, March 19, on the subject of the Reciprocal Trade Treaty Program. The occasion is the annual dinner banquet of the Club at the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. Grady who has held several Government posts, including that of Chief of the Division of Research in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and more recently named Assistant Secretary of State by President Roosevelt, has written several books on economics and international trade.

The Foreign Commerce Club of Boston has extended an invitation to all persons interested in international relations and foreign trade to attend the dinner and hear Dr. Grady.

The chief objective of the Foreign Commerce Club is the development of foreign trade through the Port of Boston. Herbert S. Evans, Manager of the Boston Tow Boat Company is President of the Club.

Christian Science Talk March 10 on Radio Chain

Russell K. Odell, a former Second Reader of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Ottawa, Ontario, will conduct the Christian Science program in the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's Devotional Period series on Sunday, March 10, at 2:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, over stations of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation network.

This program, which is to originate from Station CBO, Ottawa, is given under the auspices of the Committee on Publication for the Province of Ontario with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

Mr. Odell will speak on the subject, "The Law of God."

Appropriate music will be included in the program.

Rocheleau in Burns' Place As Delegate for Farley

Due to pressure of legal business, John J. Burns, former Associate Justice of the Superior Court, has withdrawn as a delegate-at-large on the slate pledged to James A. Farley, United States Postmaster General, for the Democratic Presidential nomination, and his post has been filled by H. Oscar Rocheleau of Worcester County, William H. Burke, Jr., Chairman of the Democratic State Committee has announced.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00	WRUL	60.4mc
For Tuesday, March 5		
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
Shortwave		
3:30	WRUL	11.79mc

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—"World of (Natural) Science Research Review."
7:15 p. m.—Instruction and Training in Morse Code.
7:30 p. m.—Modern Radio Course: Dr. C. Davis Belcher.
8:00 p. m.—Modern Radio: advanced course.

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

8:45 p. m.—Program for Latin American Listeners: news in Spanish; Lessons in English.

Today on Short Waves

Budapest—7:00 p. m.—"Novara," march. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—"The Empire at War." GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; light music; 2RO's "Mail Bag." 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 8.83 meg., 30.5 m.
Rio de Janeiro—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. 10.22 meg., 29.5 m.
Eindhoven—8:25 p. m.—American Transmission. PCJ, 9.59 meg., 31.2 m.
Madrid—8:15 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.
Berlin—8:25 p. m.—Up to the Minute Talks (English), DXB, 9 61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—News, GSC, 9:59 meg., 31.3 m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—Symphonic Concert. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6m.
Eindhoven—9:35 p. m.—American Transmission. PCJ, 9.59 meg., 31.2 m.
Berlin—10:50 p. m.—News in English, DXB, 9.61 meg., 3.12 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

C. of C. Puts Economy First On Its Program

Promising "to refrain from making demands for public works projects for our locality," so as to encourage the balancing of the Federal budget, the Boston Chamber of Commerce is on record today as declaring that "economy, like charity, must begin at home."

The Chamber, made public a letter written to the House Committee on Appropriations, commending that group "for favoring economy in rivers and harbors appropriations, even though it meant curtailment of New England projects." It was signed by Philip Nichols, Chairman of the Chamber's Committee on Federal Taxation and Expenditures.

At the same time, the Chamber sharply criticizes groups who advocate Federal economy yet demand large portions of Federal funds for their own locality.

The letter said in part: "Our attitude is dictated solely by our long standing conviction that achievement of a Federal budget balance to the greatest extent possible, by means of economy, is of vital importance to the future well-being of the country as a whole.

"Some groups feel it their duty to secure for their districts the largest possible allocation of Federal funds for public works. Whether such projects are vitally necessary is immaterial to such groups, as long as they get the lion's share of the 'loot.'

"While loudly asking for more Federal funds, such organizations can, almost in the same breath, make equally loud, general demands for economy, and a balanced budget, as though the amount of Federal funds allocated to their particular locality had nothing whatsoever to do with the total of Federal expenditures."

Hutchins Urges Help for U. of C.

Colleges, as well as individuals, are feeling the pinch of depreciation in investment returns, according to Dr. Robert Maynard Hutchins, President of the University of Chicago.

In announcing, at a meeting of the Alumni at the Hotel Vendome, that a drive will be launched in the fall of this year for $12,000,000, Dr. Hutchins disclosed that due to the drop in income from endowments, the University of Chicago is operating at a deficit of $1,200,000 yearly. At this rate, he said, gifts, reserves and other funds will be exhausted by the end of another academic year.

This campaign to raise $12,000,000 will, very appropriately, begin coincident with the University's 50th anniversary, and the sum will enable the University to continue operation on its present scale for the next ten years.

Dr. Hutchins called attention to the progress of the University and of its pioneering work, resulting in better academic standards throughout the Middle West.

Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Never again (well hardly ever!) will we attempt to tell anybody "that the hats are much more sensible this year" . . . because the chances are that they won't be. In fact at this moment you'd have a hard time convincing us that they ever were; for we have just closed a snapshot book, that's full of relatives from way back, wearing various sizes and stages of millinery. Even the chic number our grandmother chose to wear when she first stepped into the family's first Maxwell!

So, whereas there may be some "sensibles" around, there are also many that are definitely whimsical, and included in this amusing lot are those Pixie Caps . . . as shown by Wethern's. Of course they're rather on the youngish side, and fortunately for papa's check book, they're fairly inexpensive. We mention this because the chances are that most girls won't be thoroughly satisfied with just one; in fact we'd even allow them some time to make up their minds as to which ones they want anyhow, for there's quite an assortment. You see they're the hand crocheted Miranda turbans, calots, and close fitting affairs. One resembles a form fitting snood, with a powder puff smack in front. Then there's one that looks for all the world like a stocking cap, with the long swooping part coming down well onto the shoulder, and ending with a long, fat tassel. The latter is $3.95. And $1.95 or thereabouts buys a round cap whose only trim is nothing less than long fringe . . . which of course looks like an expanse of hair! This idea, incidentally, has been used in some of the regular hats this year. At either the shop at Temple Place, or out in Brookline, along by Coolidge Corner.

Dry Shaver Comes in Handy

That people everywhere are doing their best to make life more simple by the minute, is evidenced by the smallest dry shaver we have seen around. For only a dollar at Filene's. It has nothing to do with electricity, and doesn't have to be on speaking terms with either, soap, water or cream of any kind. Of course the idea is that it doesn't take the place of a regular razor that your husband plays around with mornings . . . but it does remove the stubble. So we suggest it as one of those little items a man might keep in his desk: for use especially when he's going out to dinner right from the office, and wants to look and feel a bit fresher. Called the "Yankee Shaver," and it has but one moving part, we were told. At the Toiletries Shop, which is on the street floor. And extra blades are only a dime!

And now slacks For the Automobile

When the sales girl at R. H. White's asked us if we'd care to see some slacks, we thought there must be something wrong somewhere. For as far as we could see we were sauntering through the auto supplies department, in our attempt to leave the floor. But no, it seems that that's what they call these covers, that fit over the seats of your car, and stay there by means of elastic straps. They're washable, which is a slick idea for almost any car, in these days of taxiing children back and forth from school, during which time they're just as likely to drag in a sled along side of them as well as a wet dog! Naturally, they'll be just as useful in the summertime, when the children begin making the car a beach-wagon. Around a dollar each. That is for the front or back seat. They're easily removed, and you'll find that they'll be very useful in protecting the nice upholstery.

Waterweon bags Are something new

P. S. Newest of the new are those good-looking "watermelon bags" at C. Crawford Hollidge's. Called this because they're so big, and almost shaped like watermelons. However, the long top is scooped out, which allows you to tuck it under your arm much better. And very gay in color if you like. And right handy for your ironing board is a thick pad with a separate cover that has an elastic all the way around it. At Hovey's on the street floor.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday and Friday Feature)

V. F. W. to Launch Pension Campaign

WORCESTER, Mass., March 4 (AP)—Massachusetts Veterans of Foreign Wars were informed at their midwinter conference yesterday that a "pension-push" would be started soon by the national organization to seek federal legislation to grant World War vets disability pensions.

Omar B. Ketchum, national chief of staff and former Mayor of Topeka, Kan., said the proposed pension is aimed to benefit "thousands of men who were injured overseas but of whose casualties the Government has no record."

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Superman": sketch ..	"Girl Alone": sketch....	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"....
5:15 "Billy and Betty"..	Ireene Wicker: sketch..	"Midstream": sketch ...	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:30 "In Hollywood" ...	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong": sk..	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch....	"The O'Neills": sketch..	"Little Orphan Annie".	News Service .....
6:00 News: Edwin C. Hill	News: sport comment...	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review .....
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Talk; music; weather....	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Review .....
6:30 'Sports Rendezvous'	Talk; music	"Musical Rendezvous" .	News Service	Salon Orchestra .....
6:45 The World Today..	Lowell Thomas, news...	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports and music.....	Sport comment .....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	You and Your Neighbor	Fred Waring's Orch.....	Fulton Lewis, Jr.....	Frank Simone's Orch...
7:15 "Lum and Abner"..	"Youth in the Tolls" ..	"I Love a Mystery".....	News commentator	News Service .....
7:30 "Blondie": comedy	Sammy Kaye's Orches-	"Inside of Sports".....	"The Lone Ranger":	Pete Herman's Orchestra
7:45 serial drama	tra; Vass Family.....	Popular music	dramatic sketch	'Traveling Gordons': sk.
8:00 "Tune-up Time":	"Adventures of Sherlock	Tommy Riggs and Betty	"Play Broadcast": quiz	"Harper's Varieties" ....
8:15 vocalists; orch. ..	Holmes": drama	Lou; songs; orchestra .	program	Camera Club of the Air.
8:30 Tom Howard; Geo.	Speaker; music	Margaret Speaks, so-	Lang Thompson's Orch..	Studio program .....
8:45 Sheldon; War news	"True or False".....	prano; symphony orch.	Lang Thompson's Orch..	Piano duet .....
9:00 Theater: Joan Ben-	"The Green Hornet":	"Doctor I. Q.": quiz	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 nett and Ralph	mystery drama	program	B. U. Radio Institute..	cal Album" .....
9:30 Bellamy in "Trade	Career Quiz	Alec Templeton Time:	Morton Gould's Orches-	"Day's End" .....
9:45 Winds"	Career Quiz	piano; chorus; orch..	tra; vocalist	"Pages From the Classi-
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Little Ol' Hollywood":	"Lullaby Lady": Conti-	Raymond Gram Swing..	News Service .....
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	interviews	nentals Quartet; orch..	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 Sports; news	National Forum: "Seven	Mickey Alpert's Orch...	"Romance in Rhythm":	Elias Breeskin's Orch..
10:45 Music; weather	Years of the New Deal"	Mickey Alpert's Orch...	Harold Stokes' Orches-	Davis & Schwegler Orch.
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather...	News Service	tra; soloists	"Sportoscope" .....
11:15 "Masterworks on	"The Music You Want".	Weather Service	"Americanism," talk ..	Frank Simone's Orch...
11:30 the Air"	"The Music You Want".	Eddie Le Baron's Orch..	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	"Day's End" .....
11:45 L. Thompson's Or..	"The Music You Want".	Eddie Le Baron's Orch.	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	News Service .....

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Gene and Glenn..	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:15 Carl Moore, music.	Gene and Glenn.....	News comment	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:30 Music; news	Gene and Glenn.....	"George and Dixie"...	News Service	.....
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	"Young America Speaks"	.....
8:00 Today in Europe...	Variety Hour: talks; re-	News Service	Bailey Axton, songs....	"Five Star News" .....
8:15 Shopping talk	cordings	Local news; weather...	"Morning Watch"	"Musical Timetable" ..
8:30 Music programs ...	Variety Hour: talks; re-	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Musical Timetable" ..
8:45 "Musical Clock" ..	cordings	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythm Orchestra	Studio speaker .....
9:00 Popular music	News; "As You Like It"	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian music ....
9:15 American School of	"Breakfast Club"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian music ....
9:30 the Air	"Breakfast Club"	"Alice Blair": sketch..	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy" .....
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Breakfast Club"	"Variations": music ...	"Concert Miniatures" ..	"Songs of Italy" .....
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly.	Thunder Over Paradise.	"The Man I Married"..	"Musical Early Edition"	Farm and Home News..
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"..	"This Day Is Ours".....	"John's Other Wife"...	"Melody Strings"	"Homespun Harmonies"
10:30 "Hilltop House" ...	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Just Plain Bill: sketch..	Musical calisthenics ...	"Shopping With You"..
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Midstream": sketch ..	"Woman in White".....	"Choir Loft": organ....	"Shopping With You"..
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor...	Household talk	"David Harum": sketch.	Ruth Moss, interviews.	"World Waltzes" .....
11:15 "Life Begins"	Serial sketch	"The Road of Life"...	"Highlights, Halftones",	Piano soloist .....
11:30 Big Sister: sketch.	"Traveling Chef".....	"Against the Storm"...	The Buckeye Four.....	Elaine Marves, songs...
11:43 "Aunt Jenny"	Musicale; weather	"The Guiding Light"...	The Buckeye Four.....	News Service .....
12:00 Kate Smith, talk...	News; Noonday Review;	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15 "A Girl Marries"...	musicale	"The O'Neills": sketch..	Agricultural talk	Studio speaker .....
12:30 Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and	Singin' Sam, baritone..	"Italian Melodies"	"Musicalogues" .....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday" ..	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia".....	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News"...
1:00 "The Goldbergs" ..	Blaufuss' Orchestra ...	News Service	Women's Club news....	"Musical Mailbox" .....
1:15 "Life Beautiful" ..	"Ellen Randolph"	"Hollywood 10,000"	"Carters of Elm Street"	"Musical Mailbox" .....
1:30 'Right to Happiness'	"Masteringers"	Household talk	"It Happened in 1915"	"Melodic Moods" .....
1:45 "Road of Life"	Sketch; music	Household talk	Pegeen Fitzgerald, talk.	"Melodic Moods" .....
2:00 Lanny Ross, songs.	"Gallant American	News Service	"Betty and Bob".....	"Tex and Slim" .....
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"...	Women": drama	"Grimm's Daughter"...	Francis Craig's Orch....	Margaret Larner, songs.
2:30 "Your Family" ...	U. S. Army Band.....	"Valiant Lady"	Piano soloist	String quartet .....
2:45 "My Son and I"..	U. S. Army Band.....	Hymn recital	School of the Air.....	News Service .....
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"...	Mary Marlin: sketch..	"Music for Every	"Song Styles" .....
3:15 "Listen to Band"...	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	Child": speaker	"Melody Mart" .....
3:30 News Service	Recordings	Pepper Young's Family.	Henry Cincone's Orch...	"Melody Mart" .....
3:45 WEEI Food Fair...	News; weather	"Vic and Sade".....	Network speaker	Organ recital .....
4:00 WEEI Food Fair ...	Club Matinee: variety..	"Backstage Wife": sk...	"Hits and Encores"...	Religious service .....
4:15 "Know Your State"	Club Matinee: variety..	"Stella Dallas"	"The Vagabond's Trail"	Religious service .....
4:30 C. Hector's Mati-	"Of Service to You"...	"Lorenzo Jones"	"The Vagabond's Trail"	Vocal recital .....
4:45 nee: music	"Of Service to You"...	"Young Widder Brown"	Fashion Preview	Musical program .....
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	Tommy Dorsey's Orch..	"Girl Alone": sketch....	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"....
5:15 "Billy and Betty"..	Children's Stories	"Midstream": sketch ...	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:30 "In Hollywood"	Gene and Glenn.....	"Jack Armstrong": sk..	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:45 Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix": sketch....	"The O'Neills": sketch..	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service .....
6:00 News: Edwin Hill..	News; Fred Hoey.....	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review....
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs.	Speaker; news; talk....	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review....
6:30 Jay Wesley, sports.	Speaker; music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Salon orchestra .....
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Marching Along"	Sport comment .....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces": sketch....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.....	Frank Simone's Orch...
7:15 Jimmy Fidler	"Mr. Keen": sketch....	"I Love a Mystery".....	"Uncle Eph"	"Five Star News" .....
7:30 Helen Menken in	"Keep Guessing"	Clotilda Zappala, so-	"Travels Abroad"	Pete Herman's Orch....
7:45 "Second Husband".	"Keep Guessing"	prano; organ	"Curtain Calls"	"Lest We Forget" .....
8:00 "Big Town" with	"The Aldrich Family,"	Johnny Green's Orch.;	Hilde Reggiani, soprano;	Legion Auxiliary talk...
8:15 Edw. G. Robinson.	with Ezra Stone	comment	orchestra	"Ramona Presents" ....
8:30 "Court of Missing	"Information, Please";	"Pet o' Gold": Horace	Mozart Concerto Series:	"Let's Dance" .....
8:45 Heirs": sketch	questions and answers.	Heidt's Orchestra	pianist; orchestra	"Goldcoast Riders" ....
9:00 "We, the People" ..	"Cavalcade of America":	Popular quiz	"This War"	"Variety Hour" .....
9:15 "We, the People" ..	"Kidnapped General" ..	Popular quiz	War news, from France.	"Variety Hour" .....
9:30 Tribute to WJSV:	"Revuers": comedy; so-	"Fibber McGee and	News Service	"Variety Hour" .....
9:45 "First 100 Days" ..	loists; orchestra	Molly": music	Third period, Bruins-	"Variety Hour" .....
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	New England Talks It	Bob Hope; Judy Gar-	Detroit hockey game,	News Service .....
10:15 Income tax talk...	Over: "Has the Labor	land; orchestra	Frank Ryan, reporter.	Pete Herman's Orch....
10:30 Sports; news	Relations Act Benefited	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	Toronto Symphony Orch.	Featherstone's Orch. ...
10:45 Music; weather ..	New England?"	house"; drama; music.	Toronto Symphony Orch.	Majestics: orchestra ...
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; weather; talk....	News Service	Bob Chester's Orchestra	"Sportoscope" .....
11:15 Recordings	Recordings	Weather Service	Jack McLean Orchestra	Frank Simone's Orch....
11:30 Recordings	Recordings	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Richard Jergen Orch....	"Day's End"; music....
11:45 Bob Crosby's Orch.	Recordings	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Richard Jergen Orch....	News Service .....

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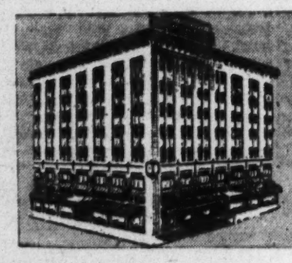

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THE MEN'S STORE . . . SECOND FLOOR

Westfield Woman Teaches Policemen How to Shoot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTFIELD, Mass., March 4—Westfield's police sharpshooters are taking orders from a woman. Rated as among the best marksmen in the City is Mrs. Frances R. Stone, who has been named coach of the Police Department's revolver team entered in the four-week competition of the New England Police Revolver League.

Even if Westfield is the first Massachusetts City to have a woman mayor, Mrs. Stone's appointment to teach the men found no scoffers. She is currently among the high-standing members of the .22 caliber revolver and expert pistol teams representing the Westfield Revolver Club in the annual mid-winter 10-week shoot of the United States Revolver Association. She has much experience in competition and in arranging competitive matches as a past Governor of the former Westfield Rod and Gun Club. Shooting scores of 270 and 280 out of a possible 300 are not unusual for her.

Appointment of Mrs. Stone as coach has been approved by the New England Police Revolver League officials, according to Police Chief Allen H. Smith.

Vanderbilt Wants Democrats On His Council in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 4—With the Legislative Council one year old, Gov. William H. Vanderbilt this week took steps to make the body, which is a liason agency between worthwhile legislation and the General Assembly, more effective.

Reports are that little has been accomplished during the past year except to obtain opinions as to the potential values of legislation. This, it was charged, is largely because the Democrats have refused to cooperate.

As a result, Governor Vanderbilt made it known that he intends to confer with Dennis J. Roberts, new chairman of the Democratic State Committee, in an effort to have the Democrats accept representation on the Council. It was refused last year on the claim that the Council would be usurping the powers of the General Assembly.

In addition, the Governor is considering some plan to obtain Assembly approval of an appropriation to permit the Council to get clerical help. Last year the House killed a $5,000 appropriation.

When he proposed formation of the Council, the Chief Executive planned for a bi-partisan representation and sufficient funds to enable the group not only to engage in detailed study of needed legislation but to have it drawn up and ready for introduction early in the present session of the Assembly. In addition, he hoped that it would serve as a clearing house for information of the efficiency of laws in other States.

As a selling point, the Governor reported the success of similar bodies in other States, especially Kansas. There, he said, the Council sits weekly throughout the year. Its doors are open to anyone with a constructive idea and most of the legislation it has proposed has been enacted into law, he further stated.

In organizing the Council here, Governor Vanderbilt named the Republican and Democratic leaders of the House and Senate.

Milk Price Raise Protested

On Jan. 16, milk prices in Greater Boston were pushed up one cent a quart, ostensibly to finance a price increase to farmers, authorized by the Federal Government. But only $300,000 of the additional $1,170,000 to be paid by consumers for this increase by May 1, will find its way into the pockets of farmers, according to the Greater Boston Consumer Committee on Milk today.

The rest of the increase amounting to $870,000 or about two-thirds of the additional amounts paid by consumers, will go into the pockets of milk distributors, according to the Committee, which deplored the fact that price increases for farmers should always be made the occasion for "lining the pockets of distributors." These figures will be used by the Committee as a basis for demanding the abolition of consumer price-fixing by the Massachusetts Milk Control Board at a hearing to be held in the State House tomorrow.

Farmer's Share Small

The Committee argued that the current price increase bears out its contention that price-fixing aids the distributors and not the farmers, although the price-fixing practice is supposed to be a device for increasing farm incomes when the occasion demands. In other words, if grain prices increase, the farmer needs more money, and since the distributors say they cannot absorb the additional price increase to farmers, the burden is placed on the consumers.

But when two-thirds of the price increase is absorbed by the dealers instead of being passed along to farmers, "it's time to check up on the system of price-fixing," says the Consumer Committee.

Record of 1939 Cited

Said the Committee today: "The fact that consumers will be forced to pay $1,170,000 in order to return only $300,000 to farmers for whom the extra charges were made both last year and this year, demonstrates both the absurdity and the dishonesty inherent in price-fixing, with dealers trying to blame the Federal Government for high consumer milk costs."

Going back to 1939, the Committee pointed out that from Jan. 16 to May 1, consumers paid $670,000 in extra prices for milk, of which the farmers received only $394,000, even though "consumers were given to believe that the entire extra costs were to be passed along to farmers."

Alumni to Aid Maine Library

ORONO, Maine, March 4 (AP) University of Maine alumni have disclosed that they are attempting to raise $200,000 toward the cost of a new library for the University—and that $51,000 of the amount already has been subscribed.

Announcement of the drive was made by Edward E. Chase, of Portland, President of the Board of Trustees, at an observance commemorating the 75th anniversary of the University's founding.

At the anniversary exercises, Dr. Payson Smith of Harvard University, former Commissioner of Education in Maine and Massachusetts and an honorary alumnus of the University, said:

"The University of Maine is more than its campus and its buildings. It is, in truth, a part of the very mind and spirit of a free people who love truth, who have confidence in youth, who have faith in their own future, who have sacrificed again and again that the light of learning and the leading spirit shall prevail among them."

Grand Masters' Group To Hear High Mason

Frederick L. Putnam, Past Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Massachusetts, and an authority on Masonic ritual, will be guest speaker at the annual meeting and dinner of the Past District Deputy Grand Masters Association, at the Hotel Touraine, March 13.

William W. Wade of Woburn, President of the organization, will preside at the meeting which follows the quarterly communication of the Grand Lodge at the Boston Masonic Temple. Reports and election of officers constitute the agendum.

Trains Driven By Gasoline Tried in Italy

Foreign Trade Flashes

Gasoline-driven trains are being tested by Italian railways, and are expected to be scheduled for regular service shortly, according to Harold P. Smith, Manager of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Passenger capacity of these trains is 76, with seating arrangements for 56, Mr. Smith stated. Trains can be coupled if necessary. They are equipped with two 1,400-horsepower motors, and are designed to cover a distance of 250 miles, using 1,320 pounds of charcoal. A test journey between Genoa and Milan, a distance of 93¾ miles, was made in one hour and 30 minutes, at an average hourly speed of 65 miles.

Argentine Trade

Shipments of Argentine products to the American market in January were valued at $10,967,989, against $6,129,725 in January of 1939, Mr. Smith stated. The outstanding gain was in wool shipments, which were valued at $4,819,468 in January of this year, a gain of 249 per cent over the similar period of 1939. Canned meat and preserved meat were also shipped in larger quantities than a year ago.

Yeast Plant

Yeast from liquid residue of paper mills is the unique industry of Nova Scotia, that is making steady progress, according to Mr. Smith. The plant, started in 1935, and located at Liverpool, N. S., is now producing about 30,000 pounds a week, or three times what it was turning out at the end of its first year. An additional plant is being erected at Thorold, Ont., to have a capacity of 50,000 pounds a week. The new type yeast is now sold throughout Canada, with a limited export business to British markets. The process is reported to have been discovered in 1926 by a Swedish chemist.

Australian Ships

Shipbuilding resources of Australia are being studied by the Australian Customs Department in connection with recently enacted bounty legislation designed to encourage shipbuilding. The investigation will include a survey of the potential capacity of every shipbuilding yard in Australia, the potential output of plant and machinery, the extent to which yards and plants are being used, and the number of skilled workmen available.

Dry Cleansing Code in N. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—Several hundred women and minors employed in the dry cleansing industry in New Hampshire will be brought under the coverage of a code of minimum wages and maximum hours to be established by the Minimum Wage Division of the State Bureau of Labor. John S. B. Davie, State Labor Commissioner reveals that the special board composed of representatives of employers, and employees in this field as well as the general public has completed its hearings and will meet in executive session with the Commissioner.

The special board has been holding public hearings in various communities where employees, employers, and the general public have been able to express themselves on the potential code without fear of having their expressions result in loss of employment or other recourse.

Using the information gathered at these hearings and a comprehensive study of the industry as a whole and conditions of employment assembled a short while ago by the Minimum Wage division, the special wage board will make its recommendations as to maximum hours, minimum wages and conditions of employment to the Commissioner of Labor who, in turn, may accept the report or order a further study by the same board or a study by a new board.

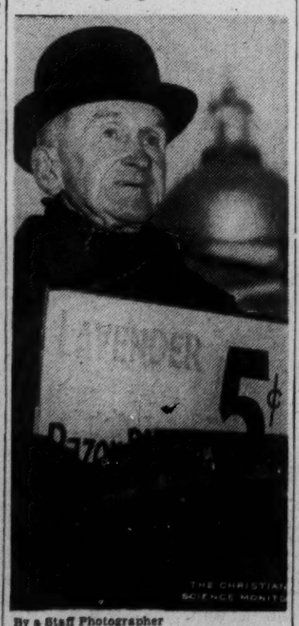
If accepted, the order would become directory for its first five months but after that time the Commissioner may hold a final public hearing to determine if the terms of the directory order are being lived up to and if not may make the order mandatory as a means of achieving the aims of the legislation setting up the Minimum Wage division.

Lavender Man Once Showman

Lavender for linens, lavender for lace, lavender for handkerchiefs, lavender most any place.

If Art Wills, lavender man on Park Street, just below the State House, where the sun seems to be reflected from the golden dome of it, had a song, that might well be it.

But Art doesn't have to sing his wares. They practically sell themselves, giving home closets and bureau drawers the fragrance of perpetual spring.



By a Staff Photographer

Art Wills

Familiar Park Street vendor shown with State House dome in background

Art's lavender, which is packaged for him in New York, comes from Kent, England. Only once since the advent of war last September was a shipment missed.

Art has an interesting history. As a showman for 53 years, he has been up and down the country, playing Revere Beach for many seasons with waxworks made by the famous Madame Tussaud of London.

"There was a nice crowd at the Beach in those days," Art recalled today. "And they used to put on a fine show for them. Regular vaudeville acts, and fine fireworks displays on the Fourth of July."

Art married a woman "out of show business." She used to be a trapeze performer. Both worked for the Hagenback-Wallace Circus.

"We loved it," Mrs. Wills recalled. "We slept in a room six by six. Sometimes we covered thousands of miles in our travels, then again we'd go into winter quarters in Florida and get a good rest. I'd get my costumes in shape, respangle them, and we'd take the sun. We met some mighty fine people."

State College to Hold Recreation Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass.—The study of nature as a satisfying recreation will be the theme of a nature recreation and gardening section of the annual Conference on Outdoor Recreation to be held at Massachusetts State College March 14, 15, 16 and 17, it has been announced by Dr. William G. Vinal, Chairman of the Committee.

"Outdoor nature recreation is a positive force in any progressive community," claims Dr. Vinal who has arranged the program to include short talks on almost every conceivable phase of this subject.

Medford's 'Lollipop Lady'

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Caroline S. Abbey of Medford, Mass.

Pouring out luscious lollipops in her home kitchen

At Last Hansels and Gretels Find Home of 'Lollipop Lady'

Radio listeners "brought up" on Eugene Field were somewhat astonished this winter when a bigwig on a national "stumping-the-experts" program didn't know on what street the "Rock-a-Bye Lady" lived. (Hush-a-Bye Street, in case you've forgotten.) But children at the Fulton Heights School in Medford, Mass., probably don't have to be told on what street the "Lollipop Lady" lives. At least, they know where her house is, for they can literally reach out and touch it, when playing at recess.

Now, other children, on both sides of the Atlantic, are beginning to hear about Medford's Lollipop Lady," and might be said to be acquiring a taste for luscious caramels made with strawberry jam, lime camels, orange steamboats, butterscotch "choo-choos", raspberry cats, and solemn fish.

Comes from California

The "Lollipop Lady" is Mrs. Caroline S. Abbey, and she bestows her sunny smile to New England from California. She lives in a little brown, shingle cottage with her husband, Frank H. Abbey, and a stately, tall, gray cat they are calling Kitty until somebody gives them a better name for it.

The kitchen, which has two ranges, is cozy and beautifully sunny, and the scene of the most interesting activity. Fat and skinny molds are lined up like toy soldiers on the cabinet. Syrup is cooking in the pot, and fascinating little bottles of flavoring, and vegetable coloring, catch the sunlight.

How Mrs. Abbey's fame has started to spread is at least as good a fairy story as any the "Lollipop Lady" heard when she was a little girl playing with her toys and wanting to make mud-pie "tarts" to look like them.

It began with a little advertisement inserted in a New England magazine last fall. Orders came in satisfyingly, and Mrs. Abbey was happy.

Then, one morning, the mailman brought a letter Mrs. Abbey couldn't believe was true. It was from a New York radio program, asking for a sample of her toy lollipops. If the lollipops were as advertised, Mrs. Abbey's story was going on the air. The lollipops were made and sent, approved, and—Mrs. Abbey was launched!

Orders Pouring In

Now orders pour in from all over New England, from as far west as California, even from England and France. Mrs. Abbey keeps busy, because she can make up only a few at a time.

"They harden so fast," she explained.

Yield of a pound of sugar is somewhere between a dozen and 18 lollipops, depending on their size and shape. Little Easter bunnies come out to the larger number, other toys, such as "Henry Ford's first automobile," run just a dozen. An average assortment contains at least five flavors.

Few persons would envision a Phi Beta Kappa liking to cook,—and making a living out of it. Mrs. Abbey won that scholastic honor at Stanford University, in her home town of Palo Alto, Cal. But even in those days she liked making toy candies, once supplied a big department store in Los Angeles with them. That was in the early years of her marriage.

Later, when she and Mr. Abbey came East to live (he is a Yankee), she took lessons in candymaking at what was then the Back Bay Candy College.

She has made candy toys all her life, but this is the first time she has ever had publicity about it. A modest person, she is a little overwhelmed with it all.

Teacher Training Course Announced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass.—So that prospective teachers will have some practical knowledge in addition to theory, education students at Massachusetts State College will begin a new training program next September, according to an announcement made recently by Hugh P. Baker, president of the college.

The plan, which was approved recently by the Board of Trustees, provides that each student shall spend eight full weeks in practice teaching and eight weeks of study in education courses during the senior year.

Under this plan each student accepted for this training will spend three and a half years studying in his particular special field and a half year gaining practical and theoretical knowledge of the techniques of teaching.

A maximum of 20 students will be chosen each year during the experimental period of this plan. Object is to provide a broad education and a broad specialization to the end that graduates who wish to become teachers will not have to start from scratch in learning the methods and routine of the classroom.

The new education curriculum will be administered by Winthrop S. Welles, head of the Department of Education.

Maritime Day Group Seeks 2,000 Members

Boston's National Maritime Day Committee has opened a campaign to increase its membership from the present 150 to 2,000, it is announced by Frank S. Davis, Manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, who heads the Committee. Among new members enrolled are Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and Carroll Meins, Secretary to Governor Saltonstall.

Sunday, June 9, has been set for the Maritime Day celebration, which this year is to include a larger number of events than ever before, according to Mr. Davis.

Dr. Karl Muck

STUTTGART, Germany, March 4 (AP)—Dr. Karl Muck, celebrated interpreter of Wagnerian music at the Bayreuth Festivals and former conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, passed on today. He conducted the Boston Symphony from 1906 to 1908 and again from 1912 to 1918. Dr. Muck's last appearance as a national music figure was during the Leipzig observance of the fiftieth Wagner anniversary in February, 1933. At that time, Herr Hitler had just come into power and he sat in the front row of the famous Gewandhaus. On the occasion of his last birthday, Dr. Muck was awarded the Order of the German Eagle by the Führer himself.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra attained the peak of its fame under Dr. Karl Muck, who has passed on. But toward the end of his second term, which carried into the war years, he was under fire as a German sympathizer, and his Boston service terminated with his arrest in 1918 by Federal officers and his internment, technically, as an enemy alien.

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Employment In N. H. Shows Improvement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—Employment in New Hampshire during 1939 showed a decided improvement, hitting a high in September that establishes a new high in recent years, according to a statistical analysis compiled for the State Bureau of Labor by William J. Roy, chief statistician for the Unemployment Compensation Division. Mr. Roy terms the study "an accurate picture of business trends in New Hampshire."

The study points out that employment hit relatively low figures for the first six months of 1938, a result of the last State-wide business recession, but that starting with June, 1938, an upturn got underway. The upswing was marked by an increase of more than 6,000 in employment figures for the State from June to July, 1938, with less than 50 per cent of the gain being attributed to seasonal activities such as the opening of the summer recreational season.

The upswing that started in the middle of 1938 has continued since that time, according to the study, interrupted by slow periods in March, April, and May, 1939. During the final quarter of the year a swing downward was noted and the survey attributed it to seasonal industries slackening. During June, 105,000 workers covered by the Unemployment Compensation provisions were employed and this hit a high for 1939 of 109,300 in September.

Apparently there has been a considerable falling off in a number of business activities, for during the final three months of 1939, when total employment figures were headed downward, the lumber industry, chiefly in the northern section of the State, was taking on many men for logging operations. The decrease in other fields must have more than offset the gains in the lumber industry.

Music Exhibit Goes on Display At Kirstein Memorial Library

A great deal of interest is being expressed by patrons of the Kirstein Memorial Library in a music exhibit which has just gone on display, according to Miss Dorothy F. Nourse, Branch Librarian in charge. This is the first time, Miss Nourse said, that music has been featured in an exhibit there. The show will remain until March 20. It is the loan of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

An attractive window on City Hall Avenue and a large case on the third floor divide honors, with paintings by Donald Greason of Rockport, Mass., causing much comment. Sibelius's autographed picture and music, and printed scores of Tschaikovsky's Fifth Symphony, Beethoven's Ninth, and Stravinsky's "Pétruchka" are company for the manuscript score of Harvard's Edward Burlingame Hill, whose retirement next fall was announced yesterday.

Mr. Hill is represented by his Ode for the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Harvard is also represented in the poem that goes with this, written by Robert Hillyer. Some of the Boston Symphony's guest conductors of this past winter have autographed copies of their music, and an interesting illustrated cover of Tchaikovsky's "Queen of Spades" is shown. The Library is also showing quite a few books in connection with the exhibit, such as two of Wagner's operas illustrated by Arthur Rackham. One is the "Valkyrie"; the other contains "Siegfried" and "The Twilight of the Gods." A new book which came out last week, "America's Symphony Orchestras," loaned to the Library, is by Margaret Grant and Herman S. Hettinger.

John Burk's book that is being published March 20 on Ciara Schumann may also be seen. Mr. Burk is further represented by "Philip Hale's Program Notes." The Library finds demand for its "The Boston Symphony Orchestra: 1881-1931," by Mark DeWolfe of Boston, which is also on display. Among new and popular books, Miss Nourse finds, are Deems Taylor's "Of Men and Music," and Aaron Copland's "What to Listen for in Music."

The framed autographed pictures and music were lent by Boaz Piller of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Also available are biographies of the men represented in the window.

The upstairs exhibit features the manuscript score of "Metamorphoseon," a work written for the fiftieth anniversary of the Boston Symphony, by Ottorino Respighi, and the original manuscript score of the Fourth Symphony of Sergi Prokofieff. One finds also autographed pictures of both Respighi and Prokofieff, as well as one of Walter Piston. Jerome Brush's pencil sketches of players in the Boston Symphony, "The Boston Symphony Orchestra," Miss Nourse says, are very popular. A large framed picture of the Boston Symphony, an oil painting of Henry L. Higginson, founder of the orchestra, and posters by the Library staff, add to the interest of the exhibit.

'No Yanks Coming' Group Is Formed

Representatives of labor and other organizations will meet in Boston on March 15 to organize a local "The Yanks are Not Coming Committee," it is announced.

Unions representing more than 35,000 workers in Boston have expressed an interest in the Committee, one of many organized throughout the United States to crystallize American peace sentiment, according to D. J. Gavin of the National Maritime Union who has been appointed head of a temporary Committee.

"Not only unions but many other organizations are taking part in the program throughout the country," Mr. Gavin said. "It probably started first among seamen because they have had actual experience in war zones and, through transfer of American ships to foreign registry, have been the first to feel the effect of war."

The movement is said to have had its inception when a seamen wrote a few months ago a pamphlet entitled "The Yanks are Not Coming."

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IT'S TENDER AND IT'S JUICY AND,
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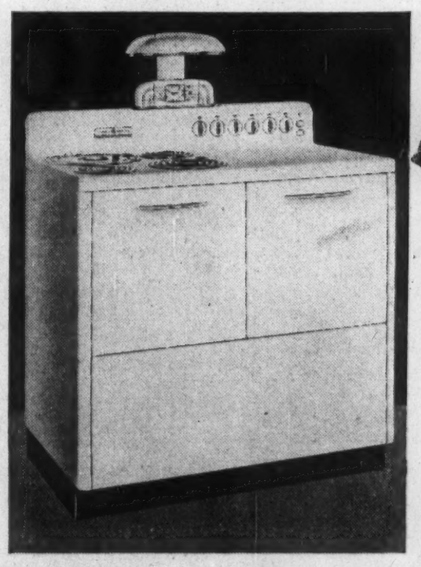

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 450,000
Saturday's sales 274,710
1940 volume to date 30,333,320
1939 volume to date 40,296,412

Stocks Show Some Gain As Steels Rally

NEW YORK, March 4 (AP)—With steels in the lead, selected stocks pushed up fractions to a point or so in today's market.

Aside from liveliness of Seaboard Air Line, which turned over in blocks of 10,000 shares with a gain of ⅛ at ⅜, dealings were slack throughout. While advances predominated near the final hour, losers were plentiful. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 450,000 shares.

Among stocks inclined to revive were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, U. S. Rubber, Santa Fe, Anaconda, Kennecott, Allied Chemical, Austin Nichols, Standard Oil of N. J., Douglas Aircraft, and Glenn Martin.

Boosted in the curb were Aluminum of America, American Cyanamid "B," Royal Typewriter, and Tampa Electric.

Corporate bonds leveled off from an early decline in today's late trading. Losses were relatively narrow in most cases.

U. S. Governments bucked the general tide, but gains were limited to less than ⅛ of a point.

Near the final hour fractional debits stood against International Hydro Electric 6s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Chesapeake & Ohio 3½s, and U. S. Steel 3¼s. Scattered corporate gainers included Studebaker 6s, Cuba railroad 6s and Pennsylvania RR general 4½s of '65.

Most foreign loans shifted narrowly. However Montevideo 6s of '59 at one time got up as much as 7 points and Norway Municipal Bank 5s of '70 slid off about 3½.

Boston Mutual Life Insurance in Force Largest in History

Boston Mutual Life Insurance Company continued its upward movement during 1939, according to the annual statement just issued by President Jay R. Benton.

The Company, which has completed its fortieth year as a legal reserve company, increased its insurance in force $3,662,880, making the total now in force $89,923,191, the highest in the history of the Company.

On Dec. 31, the number of policyholders was 280,150, a gain of 10,008 for the year. The total admitted assets stood at $14,141,389, having increased during the year $835,698. The principal item of the assets is bonds amounting to $9,357,377, or 66 per cent of the assets.

Of the bond holdings, over one-half, or $4,709,753, was invested in U. S. Treasury and Guaranteed bonds maturing in from 1 to 25 years, and for further liquidity the Company had at the close of the year cash bank balances of $332,709.

First mortgage investments amounted to $1,438,803; most of them are in residential properties in the Boston Metropolitan District. Federal Housing Loans amounted to $241,916. The mortgage portfolio showed a return of 5.36 per cent. Only one foreclosure was added during 1939.

The Company owns by foreclosure 165 parcels of real estate with a book value of $1,164,317. One hundred and twenty-seven of these are in Massachusetts, the net return being 2.93 per cent. During 1939, the Company sold 32 parcels, reducing the portfolio by $196,551.

Surplus funds, over and above all reserve requirements and obligations, stood at $677,813.

Last year the Boston Mutual paid to policyholders and beneficiaries $1,786,048.

The directors have voted to pay dividends in 1940 on the same basis as last year.

The income received during 1939 exceeded all disbursements by $837,154. New policy loans decreased 20 per cent in number and 13 per cent in cash; cash surrenders decreased 7½ per cent in amount. Mortality experience was again favorable and was responsible for 90 per cent of the increase in operating gains in 1939 over 1938.

Steel Rate Again Lower This Week

NEW YORK, March 4 (AP)—Steel mills in America will operate at 64.6 per cent of capacity this week, the American Iron (AP) Steel Institute estimated today.

This represented a decline of 1.3 points from 65.9 per cent of capacity last week and will be the lowest since the week of September 5 last year, which included the Labor Day holiday.

A month ago operations were at the rate of 71.7 per cent of capacity and a year ago 55.1 per cent.

Wheat Prices Close Fractionally Lower

CHICAGO, March 4 (AP)—Gains of about a cent in wheat prices were lost during the final hour of trading today and the market closed fractionally lower than Saturday.

Selling associated with rather large receipts at principal markets, particularly in the northwest, offset purchasing credited to mills and cash grain dealers. Some of the selling was believed to have represented hedging of loan wheat purchased by commercial interests.

Safeway Stores' Sales Gain

SAN FRANCISCO—Safeway Stores, Inc., reports sales of $29,972,023 for the four weeks ending Feb. 17, 1940, an increase of 7.81 per cent compared with sales of $27,800,360 reported for the four weeks ended Feb. 18, 1939. For the eight weeks ended Feb. 17, 1940, sales were $57,078,916, against $53,515,095 in the same period ended Feb. 18, 1939, an increase of 6.66 per cent. Stores in operation for the 1940 period totaled 2,837, compared with 2,913 in 1939.

[Due to wire trouble, certain quotations are incomplete]

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
70¼	68	Abbott (1.60a)	1	69¼	69¼	69¼	M'r 1
48⅞	45	Acme Steel (3)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	Feb28
9	7⅛	Adams Ex (¼g)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	M'r 1
22⅜	21	Adam-Millis (1)	1	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
19⅛	17⅛	Addressog 11.60g	1	18	18	18	Feb28
50⅛	48¼	Air Reduct (1a)	8	49	48⅝	49	+ ⅜
⅜	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
7	6¼	AlaskaJun(.15e)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅞	Alleghany Corp	14	⅞	⅞	⅞	
12⅜	9⅜	Alleg pf xw	4	11	10½	10½	Feb21
14⅝	10¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
12	9	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	10	10	10	Feb24
16¼	13⅜	Alleghany pr pf	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Feb13
23¼	18¼	Alleg-L Stl (¼e)	2	22¼	22	22¼	+ ½
10⅞	9⅝	Allen Indus (1g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	M'r 1
180	171	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	175⅝	175	175	+ ¼
14	12⅛	Allied Kid (.80)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	M'r 2
15	13⅛	Allied Mills(1g)	2	14	14	14	Feb28
9⅝	7⅞	Allied Stores	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
68	63¾	Allied St pf (5)	1	67¼	66¼	67¼	— ¼
41⅞	35½	Allis-Ch M (¼e)	2	36⅝	36¼	36⅝	+ ¼
16	14½	Alpha Cem (¼e)	2	15	15	15	Feb29
2⅜	1⅝	Amal Leather	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'r 1
16½	14½	Amal Leath pf	1	15	15	15	Feb28
56⅛	53¼	Amerada Cp (2)	6	54	53¾	53¾	— ⅜
21	19⅜	Am Ag Ch(1.20g)	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	M'r 1
50¼	41⅜	Am Airlines	3	48	48	48	+ ¼
11½	10¼	Am Bank Note	3	10½	10¼	10½	M'r 2
8⅛	5¼	Am Bosch	41	8¼	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
45⅜	38⅜	Am Br Sh (1a)	3	42¼	41¾	41¾	+ ⅞
116½	112	Am Can (4)	8	114¾	113½	114¾	— ⅛
176⅝	171	Am Can pf (7)	1	173	173	173	+ ⅛
32½	23¾	Am Car & Fdy	2	26	25½	26	+ ½
51¾	42	Am Car pf	5	44	43½	44	+1
23⅛	19¾	Am Ch&C (.40e)	3	20	20	20	— ¼
109	108¼	Am Ch&C pf (5)	4	108¾	108¼	108¼	M'r 2
138	133	Am Chicle (4a)	3	137½	137¼	137½	M'r 1
6¾	6	AmColtypr (.4e)	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	M'r 2
8¼	6⅝	Am Com Alco	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	M'r 2
14⅜	10½	Am Cryst Sug	2	13	13	13	M'r 1
3⅛	2⅛	Am Encaus Til	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	M'r 2
5½	5	Am European	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Feb29
2⅜	1½	Am & For Pow	3	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
24¼	18	Am&Fr&Pf(.30k)	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	M'r 2
28¼	21⅝	Am&Fr7pf(.35k)	6	22	21¾	22	M'r 2
7¼	4¾	Am & F P 2 pf	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ¼
35¾	28⅞	Am Haw ss (1)	5	31½	31½	31½	+ ½
6¼	4⅞	Am Hide & Lea	6	5	5	5	— ⅛
37	33⅜	Am H & L pf (3)	1	34	34	34	Feb29
60¼	56¼	Am Home (2.40)	3	58½	58½	58½	
3¼	2⅜	Am Ice	5	2¾	2¾	2¾	
30½	24¼	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	29½	29½	29½	+ ½
6¾	5¼	Am Internat'l	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
41⅞	40⅜	Am Ins Ill (2.40)	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	+ ¼
52¼	50¾	Am In Ill pf(2½)	3	51⅝	51¼	51⅜	Feb27
22⅜	18⅛	Am Locomotive	15	20¼	19½	20⅛	+1
60	51⅛	Am Locomot pf	1	57	57	57	+1
14⅞	13⅜	Am M & F (.80)	1	14	14	14	M'r 2
3⅜	2⅜	Am M & Metal	1	3	3	3	Feb29
24⅞	22⅜	Am Metal (¾e)	1	23	23	23	+ ⅜
120	119	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	119½	119½	119½	Feb15
5¼	3½	Am Power&Lt	12	3⅝	3½	3½	
63¼	52½	APL $6 pf (2¼k)	3	53	52¾	52¾	— ¼
54	43¾	APL $5 pf (1⅞k)	8	44⅞	44	44	— ½
10⅝	9	Am Rad & St S	28	9⅞	9	9⅛	
17½	14½	Am Roll Mill	8	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
70	64¼	Am R M pf (3k)	8	67¾	67⅜	67⅜	M'r 1
12½	11¼	Am Saf (1.20)	4	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
11⅜	9⅛	Am Seat (½g)	8	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	M'r 1
52½	46	Am Sm&R (¼e)	2	49	48⅞	48⅞	+ ⅛
146½	142	Am S & R pf (7)	2	142½	142½	142½	+ ½
70	68	Am Snuff (3a)	1	68¾	68¾	68¾	Feb29
33⅜	26¼	Am Steel F (¼e)	7	28¼	28	28¼	
13½	12	Am Stores (¼e)	4	13	13	13	
17¼	15	Am Stove (¼e)	2	15¼	15	15	Feb24
23⅜	18⅜	Am Sugar Ref	3	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	92	92	92	M'r 2
16¼	14⅜	Am Sum Tob(1)	3	15	14⅜	14⅜	Feb29
17²3⅛	16⁷3¼	Am T & T (9)	18	17²8⅝	17²1¼	17²8⅝	+ ⅜
89	85	Am Tobacco (5)	2	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	+ ⅛
90³4	86³4	Am Tob B (5)	6	88½	88¼	88½	+ ½
150½	146½	Am Tob pf (6)	1	147	147	147	
5⅝	5	Am Type Fdrs	1	5	5	5	M'r 2
12⅜	9¼	Am Water Wks	10	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
99	95	Am W W pf (6)	3	95¼	95¼	95¼	M'r 2
9⅞	7½	Am Woolen	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
47¼	41½	Am Wool pf(3k)	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	M'r 1
7¾	5¾	Am Zinc L & S	2	7	7	7	+ ⅛
43½	39	Am Z p pf(1¼k)	1	40	40	40	Feb24
31⅛	26⅛	Anaconda (¼e)	*28	29½	28¾	29⅜	+ ⅞
38½	35¼	Anacon W & C	4	36½	36½	36½	— 1
21¼	19	Anchor H (.70g)	5	20	20	20	M'r 2
15	11	Andes Cop (¼e)	2	14⅜	14	14	Feb27
2⅞	2⅜	A P W Paper	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb 7
35½	31½	Arch-D-M (.35e)	1	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
110	106½	Arm Del pf (7)	8	110	109¼	110	Feb29
6⅛	5⅛	Armour Ill	7	5¾	5¾	5¾	
5¹1⅛	4⅝	Armour Ill p pf	7	5²1⅛	5¹3¼	5¹3⅛	+ ¼
6⁴4⅜	5⁸1⅞	Armour Ill pf	1	6⁴4⅜	6⁴4¾	6⁴4⅝	Feb 7
41	37	Arm Cork (¼e)	4	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅜
10⅞	10	Arnold C (⅜e)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅜
9½	8⅛	Artloom Corp	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Feb29
9	7⅜	Assd Dry Goods	5	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
78	75	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	75	75	75	Feb14
85	70	AssDG 2pf(93¼k)	2	72	71	71	Feb20
44	36⅝	Associates I (2)	1	44	44	44	M'r 2
25¼	22⅛	Atch & S F	9	23	22³4	23	+ ¼
54³4	50½	AT&SF pf(2½e)	3	51	50³4	51	M'r 2
23½	17⅞	Atl Coast Line	2	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
18	13¾	At'l G&W Indies	1	14½	14½	14½	M'r 1
18¾	14¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	15½	15½	15½	Feb26
23⅜	20½	Atl Refining (1)	10	22⅞	22½	22½	— ⅛
110	108⅞	Atl Refin pf (4)		108⅛	107⅞	107⅞	Feb19
8⅞	6⅜	Atlas Corp (½g)	7	8¾	8¾	8¾	
51	47¾	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49½	49½	49½	M'r 1
73	63	Atlas Pow (¾e)	2	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	M'r 2
7¾	6	Atlas Tack	24	8⅜	7¾	8¾	+ ⅛
2⅞	1½	Auburn Auto	1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
4⅞	1⅞	Austin Nichols	59	5½	4¾	5	+ ⅛
7⅜	6	Aviation Corp	17	6½	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
B							
18	14⅜	Bald Loco'ct	3	15½	15¼	15¼	+ ⅜
6⅜	5	Balt & Ohio	6	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
8	6⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	3	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
14⅞	11⅝	Bangor & Ar	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	Feb29
15⅜	13¾	Barber As (¾e)	5	14½	14⅜	14⅜	
8⅜	7½	Barker Br (¼g)	3	7¾	7½	7½	M'r 1
13⅜	10¾	Barnsdall (.15e)	12	11	10⅞	11	
31⅞	25¾	Bayuk Cig (¼e)	5	31½	31½	31½	
29⅛	27	Beat Cream (1a)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	Feb27
109⅝	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	Feb 3
127	122	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	124¼	124¼	124¼	M'r 2
9½	9	Bel-Hem (.20e)	3	9¼	9⅛	9¼	M'r 1
64	63¾	BelgNRp(3.27g)	1	64	64	64	Feb28
33½	26⅜	Bendix Av (½e)	31	32⅜	32	32½	+ ½
22⅜	21	Ben Ind (.45e)	25	22	21½	21¾	— ⅜
56¾	55	Ben IndLpf(2½)	2	55⅞	55¾	55⅞	Feb29
39	37	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	M'r 2
78⅛	70¼	Beth Steel (1e)	18	76½	75½	76⅛	+ ¾
20¼	17⅜	Beth S 5% pf (1)	4	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
121	115	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	118	118	118	— ½
34½	27	Bigelow-S 1e)	1	28	28	28	+1
22⅜	19⅝	Black&Deck (1)	1	20½	20½	20½	— ½
11⅝	9¾	Blaw-Knox	4	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
23¼	18	Bliss & L (¼e)	3	18⅛	18	18	Feb29
25⅞	21¾	Boeing Airplane	10	23⅜	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅜
26	21½	Bohn A %B (¾e)	2	24¾	24¾	24¾	M'r 1
24⅞	22	Bond Strs(1.60a)	1	24	24	24	M'r 1
23⅜	21⅜	Borden Co (.30e)	7	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	
25⅞	22	Borg-War (½e)	18	22⅝	22¼	22¼	— ¼
2¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Feb28
35¾	31½	Bower Roll B (3)	4	33½	33½	33½	
6⅞	6	Brew Corp (.60)	1	6½	6½	6½	M'r 1
12¼	10¼	Bridgeport Br	7	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
22¾	19⅛	BriggsMfg(1¼g)	5	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	
39⅝	38½	Briggs&Stra (3)	1	38½	38½	38½	Feb28
53	51⅛	Bristol M (2.40)	6	51⅜	51	51	— ½
2⅜	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	4	2	1⅞	1⅞	M'r 1
55	12⅜	Bkly & Q Tr pf	1	55	55	55	M'r 1
17¾	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	17	17¼	17	17	
20⅝	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	69	20⅜	19½	20½	+1
85	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	5	84⅞	83	84½	— ½
59½	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	3	57	56¾	57	+ ½
25½	20⅞	Bwly Un G (¼e)	6	21¼	21	21¼	+ ¼
35¾	35	Brown Sh(½e)	1	35	35	35	Feb28
25⅞	21¼	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	*4	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
10⅛	8¾	Bucyrus-E (½g)	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	M'r 2
6¼	5⅛	Budd Mfg	7	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
6¼	4¾	Budd Wheel	9	6	5⅞	6	
26	20	Bullard Co (¼e)	1	24½	24½	24½	M'r 2
31¾	28¾	Bulova Wat (2a)	5	31¼	31	31¼	+1⅛
21⅝	18⅛	Burling Mill (1)	2	18	18	18	— ⅛
12½	11¾	Burr Ad M(.10e)	5	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
4⅞	3¼	Bush Terminal	2	3⅝	3½	3½	
7⅝	6¾	Butler Br (.15e)	2	7	6⅞	7	
22	20¾	But Bros pf(1½)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	Feb24
4½	3⅝	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	M'r 2
13¾	11⅜	Byers (AM) Co	1	11½	11½	11½	— ⅜
15½	13⅜	Byron Jack (1)	9	13½	13½	13½	Feb26
C							
26⅞	23⅛	Calif Packing	1	25	25	25	M'r 2
53	48½	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Feb 3
1⅞	1½	CallahanZ-Lead	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
8½	6½	Cal & Hec (¼e)	5	7½	7¼	7⅜	
16⅜	13¼	Camp Wy (.40e)	2	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
22⅜	16½	Can Dry (½g)	12	21¼	21	21¼	+ ¼
5⅞	4¾	Canad Pacific	46	5⅞	5	5	— ⅛
40½	38¼	Can Mills(2¼g)	2	38	37¾	37¾	— ⅜
5⅞	5	Capital Ad A	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	M'r 2
27	23	Carpent (½e)	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	M'r 2
3½	2½	Car&Gen (.025e)	1	3	3	3	
75	66	Case (JI) Co	1	68	68	68	
56½	47¼	Catepil Tr (.10g)	3	50	49¾	50	+ ½
30⅜	26⅜	Celanese (½a)	3	27½	28¼	28¼	+ ⅝
12½	9⅞	Celotex Corp	13	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
24⅜	21¾	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	23½	23½	23½	M'r 2
3⅜	2¾	Cent Foundry	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	M'r 2
5½	4½	Cent RR NJ	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Feb21
9	6¾	Cent Viol S(¼g)	8	8¼	8¼	8¼	Feb26
5⅞	5½	Century R M	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Feb26
41½	37	Cerro de Pas(1e)	1	37¾	37½	37¾	+ ⅜
8⅜	8½	Cert-teed Prod	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	M'r 2
20⅝	18¼	Chain Belt (¼e)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	Feb29
26¾	21½	Cham P&F(.15e)	5	23⅞	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
20½	15	Checker Cab	10	22¼	20⅝	21½	+1½

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
42⅜	38⅞	Ches&Ohio (2½)	18	39	38⅞	39	
97½	94⅞	Ches & O pf (4)	2	95	95	95	M'r 1
4¾	4¼	Ches Corp	7	4½	4½	4½	
2½	2	Chi & E Ill pf	2	2	2	2	Feb28
⅜	¼	Chi & N West	6	¼	¼	¼	
1⅛	¾	Chi & N West pf	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'r 2
2⅛	1⅜	Chi Great W pf	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	M'r 2
12⅛	9¾	Chi Mail Or	4	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	9	⅛	⅛	⅛	
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	3	¼	¼	¼	+ ¼
14²4	12¹2	Chi Pneu Tool	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	
35⅞	33¾	Chi Pt cv pf (3)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	M'r 1
50	46	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	50	50	50	M'r 2
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	3	¼	¼	¼	M'r 1
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 1
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 2
9	8¾	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Feb28
12⅞	11⅛	Chick CotO(¼g)	3	12¼	12¼	12¼	M'r 1
6¼	4⅝	Childs Co	3	6	6	6	M'r 2
91⅜	79½	Chrysler (11¼e)	17	84	83¾	84	
14¼	12⅝	City I & F (.30e)	3	18⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
3¾	3	City Stores	1	3½	3½	3½	M'r 2
35½	28	Clark Equip(1a)	3	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ⅜
40¾	35½	Clev Gr B (2½g)	5	40	39¾	40	
39¾	35½	Climax M(1.20a)	7	38	38	38	+ ⅛
44¾	35⅞	Cluett P (1½e)	9	43½	42½	43½	+ ¾
123½	118	Coca-Cola (5g)	2	121¼	121	121	+ ½
63	61	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	62¾	62½	62½	Feb28
20	16⅜	Colgate P (½)	33	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	
106½	103⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	*5	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	— ⅛
105½	103¾	Colgate pf cld(6)	1	105¼	105½	105¼	Feb28
35¼	30	Collins & A (2e)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	Feb28
19²4	17⅜	Col Fuel & Iron	4	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	Feb29
26¼	23	Col Br A (.45e)	11	24¾	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅛
26⅛	22¾	Col Br B (.45e)	4	24⅜	24¼	24⅜	M'r 1
7⅜	5¾	Col Gas & El	36	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
92½	86	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	87½	87½	87½	+ ½
7⅞	6¾	Colum Pic vtc	2	7	7	7	— ⅛
23½	19½	Col P pf (2¾)	1	21	21	21	Feb29
95	87⅞	Col Carb (1e)	4	95	93⅞	95	M'r 1
48	46	Coml Credit (4)	6	46	45⅞	46	
108¼	104	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	108½	108½	108½	Feb21
55¾	51¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	3	54	53¾	54	
112½	110½	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	112½	112½	112½	M'r 1
15⅜	13	Coml Solvents	5	13⅜	13½	13⅜	+ ⅜
1⅜	1	Com'th & South	38	1⅛	1	1	
73¼	63¾	Com&Sou pf(5)	2	65	65	65	
32⅝	30⅞	Con Edis (1.80)	58	32½	31⅞	32⅛	+ ¼
6¼	5⅛	Conde Nast	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Feb24
24⅜	22¼	Congoleum (¼e)	6	22½	22⅜	22½	— ⅛
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	3	11½	11⅜	11½	— ⅞
29⅞	25½	Cons Aircraft	8	27⅞	27¾	27⅞	+ ⅜
14⅜	7⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	15	12¾	11¾	12½	— ¼
9⅞	7¾	Cons Cop (.30g)	9	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
32¼	30¼	Cons Edison (2)	30	31	30⅝	31	+ ⅛
109	107	Cons Ed pf (5)	7	108³2	108½	108½	M'r 1
1⅛	⅞	Con Film Ind	2	1	⅞	1	Feb29
9½	8½	Con F pf (¼k)	4	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
4⅜	3¾	Cons Laundries	3	4	3⅞	4	
8	7	Consol Oil (.80)	22	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
5⅝	1	Con RR Cuba pf	1	2	2	2	M'r 1
4⅜	3⅜	Consol'n Coal	3	4	4	4	M'r 2
18½	14½	Consol'n Coal pf	5	18½	18	18	M'r 2
104	100³4	Con Pow pf(4½)	2	103	103	103	+ ¼
17⅛	14⅞	Container (¾e)	2	15¾	15½	15½	— ⅛
15⅜	12⅝	Cont Bak A	6	13¼	13	13	M'r 2
13⅜	1	Cont Bak B	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
97½	94¼	Cont Bak pf (8)	4	95½	95¼	95½	Feb29
47¾	41¾	Cont Can (½e)	15	46	45½	45¾	— ¼
116½	113	Cont C pf (4½)	5	113½	113	113	Feb29
7⅜	6⅜

Commerce and Finance

Nation's January Income Above 1939 Month, Below December

Business and Industry

Allied Selling Of Securities In U. S. Light

NEW YORK, March 4 (AP)—Two bank publications have made public figures which may allay apprehension recently current in Wall Street to the effect that renewed selling of U. S. securities by England and France might adversely affect the domestic money market.

The action of the British Treasury in taking over its nationals' holdings of 60 U. S. corporations becomes effective today.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York in its annual report, and the National City Bank of New York, in its monthly bank letter, give figures relating to the volume of belligerent holdings and other liquid assets here, the rate of liquidation during the first three months of war, and a prognosis of future demands.

Allied Assets in U. S.

A Federal Reserve estimate gave the following as to assets:

England: (At the outbreak of war) Readily negotiable U. S. securities, $735,000,000; dollar bank balances, $595,000,000; and undisclosed total of earmarked gold. England's net shipments of gold to the U. S. in 1939 totaled $1,826,463,000. However, total dollar volume of earmarked gold at the "Fed" for foreign account was $534,400,000 net, at the year-end, and this included gold owned by countries not involved in the European war. England is also reputed to have billions in U. S. "slow" assets, such as real estate.

France: (At outbreak of war) readily negotiable U. S. securities, $185,000,000; dollar bank balances, $315,000,000.

As to the rate of liquidation, National City estimates from U. S. Treasury figures that British nationals during the first three months of war (to the end of November) reduced holdings of U. S. securities at the average rate of slightly less than $32,000,000 a month, dollar balances at the rate of $25,000,000 a month, average.

The "Fed" reported that during October and November British net liquidation here averaged $8,000,000 a week, but that during the period net foreign selling totaled only 4 per cent of New York Stock Exchange turnover. Foreign owners of U. S. securities, said the "Fed," sold in the market $87,000,000 net securities in the month of October alone. During that same month 60 stocks in the Associated Press averages showed a net decline of 6/10 of a point.

Little Stimulus Seen

French sellers, said National City, evidently were not net sellers of U. S. securities during the three-months period, but moderately reduced bank balances, accelerating somewhat towards the end of November.

The National City's letter points out that British and French war budgets are staggering in their size, but goes on to say:

"Because of the greater self-sufficiency of the British and French empires now than in 1914, and the desire of their governments to conserve foreign exchange, the opinion has become widely prevalent that the war may not exert much, if any, stimulus to business in this country outside of aircraft and certain other restricted lines."

Elsewhere the letter pointed out that aircraft orders totaling a billion dollars from the Allied belligerents were expected.

Continuance of Allied buying in this country on the scale that has prevailed thus far presumably would not require any speeding up in the rate of liquidation.

"Purchases of the billigerents cannot possibly be considered as having reached their peak," the letter says, "and the United States is the greatest available source of finished manufactures . . . for the belligerents."

Your Income Tax

No. 27

Deduction for Traveling Expenses

To obtain a deduction for traveling expenses, which form an important item in the returns of many taxpayers, certain regulations must be observed. The taxpayer is required to attach to his return a statement showing the nature of business in which engaged, number of days away from home during the taxable year on on account of business, total amount of expense incidental to meals and lodging, and total amount of "other expenses" incident to travel and claimed as a deduction. Among the "other expenses" are tips, provided they are reasonable in amount.

Traveling expenses are deductible only when the trip is on business. They are limited to such expenses as are reasonable and necessary in the conduct of the business and directly attributable to it.

Traveling expenses incurred in connection with a journey to another city to accept or seek employment are not deductible. Suburbanites who commute daily from their homes to their places of business are not permitted to deduct the cost of transportation, it being a personal expense.

Claims for deduction for traveling expenses must be substantiated, when required by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, showing in detail the amount and nature of the expenses incurred.

Reading Co. Reports Gains

NEW YORK (AP)—Reading Company, controlling a railway system including Central Railroad of New Jersey, reported net income for 1939 of $4,721,651, or $1.37 a common share, compared with $3,295,309, or 35 cents a share, in 1938.

Steel Pay Roll Still Well Above 1939

By the Associated Press

New York Steel industry pay rolls dropped to $82,827,000 during January from $84,537,000 in the preceding month, the American Iron & Steel Institute said. A year ago the total was $59,348,000.

Average employment declined to 556,000 workers during the month, against 563,000 in December and 451,000 in January last year.

The industry's 496,000 wage-earning employees last month earned an average of 83.5 cents an hour in January, compared with 85 cents in December and 82.6 in January, 1939.

January Farmer Income Is Equal To $733,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—Supplemented by a record monthly outlay of Government benefit payments, the January cash income of farmers totaled $733,000,000, exceeding that of the same month last year by $99,000,000.

The Agriculture Department reported that benefit payments in January totaled $126,000,000, the largest for any month since the crop programs started in 1933.

The January income reflected the usual seasonal decline, falling $68,000,000 below December. The Department said that preliminary indications were that the February income made about the usual seasonal decline, whereas last year the income declined more than seasonally.

Market prices of principal farm products in February maintained a general level at least as high as in January. Prices of truck crops and fruits advanced materially; prices of cotton, meat animals and dairy products were slightly lower. Benefit payments continued large.

Marketings of meat animals were large in January, receipts totaling $202,000,000 compared with $191,000,000 in December and $182,000,000 in January last year. Income from dairy products made about the usual seasonal change from December to January and amounted to $117,000,000 compared with $112,000,000 in January last year.

The January income from grains was reported at $84,000,000 compared with $96,000,000 in the same month a year ago.

Income from other products in January, 1940, and January, 1939, respectively, included:

Cotton and cotton seed, $24,000,000 and $29,000,000; fruits, $15,000,000 and $16,000,000; vegetables, $37,000,000 and $35,000,000; tobacco, $42,000,000 and $39,000,000; poultry and eggs, $46,000,000 and $48,000,000.

Meat Production Highest in 8 Years

CHICAGO (AP)—Meat production during February was the largest for the month in eight years, the institute of American meat packers pointed out.

Production was about 25 per cent greater than a year ago and substantially greater than average production for February during 1929-33. Although official figures are not yet available, the institute estimated pork production last month was about 40 per cent larger than a year ago, beef production 10 to 15 per cent higher and lamb and veal about unchanged. Lard production increased almost 50 per cent over a year ago.

Cincinnati Road To Issue Bonds

CINCINNATI (AP)—City Auditor Henry Urner announced award, subject to council confirmation, of a $1,100,000 issue of 20-year term refunding bonds of the city-owned Cincinnati Southern Railway to a New York and Cleveland syndicate headed by the National City Bank of New York.

Mr. Urner said the group offered a premium of $11,000 for the two per cent issue, which will replace a four per cent series at an interest saving of $22,000 annually to Cincinnati taxpayers. The road is leased to the Southern Railway

The Cleveland bond house in the syndicate is McDonald, Coolidge & Co. Eleven bids were received.

Former N. Y. Title Head Gets Two-Year Sentence

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (AP)—George T. Mortimer, 55, former president of the New York Title and Mortgage Company, was sentenced today to two years in federal prison and fined $5,000 on his conviction of mail fraud and conspiracy charges.

Sentencing of Harry A. Kahler, 85, former chairman of the board, who pleaded guilty to the same charges, was deferred until March 12 by Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard. Mr. Kahler is ill at his Palm Beach, Fla., home.

The company, with $720,000,000 in mortgages and guaranteed mortgage certificates outstanding, collapsed in 1933 and was taken over by the state insurance department for liquidation.

Two other officers of the company were sentenced last week: H. Pushae Williams, former chairman of the executive committee, to two years and a $5,000 fine, and Hubert F. Breitwieser, former vice-president, to a year and a day.

January Rise In National Income Large

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department estimated that income payments to individuals during January totaled $6,050,000,000. This was $650,000,000 more than in January, 1939, but $840,000,000 less than in December.

The drop from December was attributed partly to a seasonal decline in dividend payments and a drop in industrial payrolls because of slackened production.

Compared with January, 1939, salaries and wages last month, aggregating $3,700,000,000 were five per cent larger. Dividend and interest payments were estimated at $855,000,000, compared with $1,514,000,000 in December, and $827,000,000 in January a year ago.

The total of income payments to individuals includes also rents and relief payments. The department reported that Social Security benefits and relief payments in January aggregated $237,000,000, compared with $219,000,000 in December, and $220,000,000 in January, 1939.

The estimated $1,252,000,000 in rent and royalty payments represented little change.

A report from the Labor Department said that factory employment decreased 2.4 per cent between mid-December and mid-January. It was the first recession in factory employment since last May.

Secretary Perkins said, however, that the current employment index was 10.2 per cent higher than a year ago, and that the payroll index was 17.2 per cent higher. She estimated that 1,100,000 more workers were engaged in non-agricultural occupations in January, 1940, than in January of last year, despite a greater-than-seasonal decline of 1,160,000 workers in non-agricultural employment between December and January.

Rail Rate Rises On Florida Fruit Sent to Baltimore

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission prescribed that the all-rail rate on citrus fruit from Florida to Baltimore must be five cents a box higher than the truck-water rate contemporaneously in effect.

The Commission said progressive rate cutting by both groups of carriers "has resulted in an unnecessary lessening of revenues."

The Maritime Commission and ICC examiners jointly conducted hearings in the case. The Maritime Commission has already issued its report, finding that the present water rates are not unlawful and recommending a higher all-rail than truck-water rate.

The rate-cutting started in December, 1938, when the truck-water lines made their rates five cents a box under the all-rail rates to Baltimore. The rail lines met this reduction in January, 1939, and in February of that year the truck-water rates again became five cents a box under the all-rail rates. The rail lines were about to meet this reduction when the ICC ordered an investigation, and the rail carriers since have kept in effect rates five cents higher than the current truck-water rates.

The railroads contended that the truck-water service is as desirable as the service by rail, and that the rates should be on a parity. Water carriers asked a rate 10 cents a box lower than the rail rate.

Netherlands Issue Is Oversubscribed

THE HAGUE (AP)—The Government mobilization loan of 300,000,000 guilders (about $160,000,000) just offered was voluntarily oversubscribed, an official announcement said.

The announcement said exact figures were not available yet but individual allotments would have to be pared to some extent.

The loan, issued at par and bearing 4 per cent interest, was made necessary partly because of the nation's mobilization costs.

The Government had warned that if the loan was not fully subscribed, wealthy taxpayers would be forced to participate in an issue of 3 per cent.

The issue will mature in 40 years.

Prices of Pulp for Rayon Output Advanced $5 a Ton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

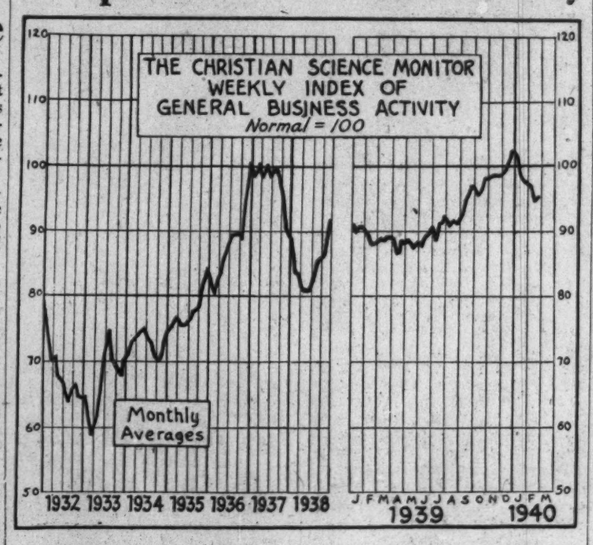
NEW YORK—The prices of dissolving pulps were advanced $5 a ton for the second quarter, it was announced by Rayonier, Inc., largest American producer of pulps used for rayon production. In the new listing the price of Hicolor pulp was listed to $80, of Rayonier to $75, and of Cellunier to $70 a ton of 2,000 pounds air dry basis (10 per cent moisture) at Atlantic seaboard ports in specified sheet form.

At the same time, the concern announced prices on its Rayaceta, a new pulp developed for acetylation, and on Purayonier, each of which is listed at $100 a ton.

Int'l Telephone Gains

NEW YORK (AP)—The International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. said telephone operating subsidiaries in nine foreign countries gained 6,955 instruments during January. This compared with 6,646 in January last year. Total 1939 gain was 73,521. The company operates 844,338 telephones in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Mexico, Peru, Puerto Rico, Rumania and Shanghai.

Monitor Weekly Index Records Upturn in Business Activity



Following a steady downturn since the end of last year, The Christian Science Monitor's weekly index of general business activity advanced during the week ended February 24 to 95.4 (prel.). This compared with 94.8 on Feb. 17 and 103.0 on Dec. 30, 1939. On Feb. 25, last year, the index registered 88.2.

Two of the components, electric power production and bank debits outside New York City, accounted for the upturn in the index.

The reported total for debits advanced more than was anticipated on the basis of an intramonthly rise and the adjusted figure continued the upturn recorded the previous week.

For the power series, the reported total showed further decline, but after allowances had been made for the holiday influence and seasonal and trend factors, the adjusted index turned upward for the first time in a month.

The third component, miscellaneous freight carloadings, remained unchanged during the week, after the holiday and seasonal factors had been taken into account.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Feb. 24.* 1940	Feb. 17. 1940	Feb. 25. 1939
Combined index	95.4	94.8	88.2
Bk debits outside NYC	89.6	89.0	82.3
Elec power production	101.6	100.8	94.8
Misc carloadings	88.7	88.7	81.6

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

If stock market fluctuations here in recent weeks have become microscopic—at least those of the averages—last week's fluctuations would take a micrometer to measure. To all intents and purposes the market simply stood still. The February trading volume of 13,470,000 shares was the smallest for any month since last June and the smallest February since 1921. On only one day did volume reach 1,000,000 shares and on plenty of days it ran below 500,000. Between noon and one last Monday volume was only 40,000, thus equalling the January low-hour record, which was the lowest since August. Speculation on the business outlook has simply come to standstill.

However, again the market was rather selective. The montonous averages covered considerable divergence of groups. While no groups did particularly well, the golds, utilities, and oils made a good many new lows for the year. The golds have been sagging steadily for weeks and Standard Statistics (Facts and Forecasts) says they are within about 3 per cent of a 6½ year low. It also says that Homestake "followed an almost uninterrupted downtrend from 1916 to 1918," after which it rose faster than the averages.

Utilities, Oils Soft

The utilities were soft of course on the latest SEC order for disintegration plans from leading companies. This is a cat and mouse game; the SEC won't interpret Section 11 and it won't take the companies' interpretations. Naturally among the new lows were the common stocks of EBS and its intermediate companies and of Engineers' and Stone & Webster and Commonwealth & Southern.

The oils are down because the compact states, particularly Texas, have again gotten tired of holding the bag for Illinois and have let up on proration restrictions, with the result that crude oil output is now running 300,000 barrels a day above estimated requirements. This is not going into crude oil stocks, which are well in hand, but into gasoline stocks, which are phenomenal.

They are phenomenal for two reasons: first because improved refining processes make more gasoline out of a barrel of crude than ever, and second, because the tight fuel oil situation is encouraging extra refining. Upshot is likely to be a permanent realignment of the normal spreads between fuel oils and gasolines, with fuel oils up and gasolines down.

The stock market had good reason to stand still and ponder, for the business outlook is becoming quite uncertain. No longer is a continued drastic downtrend obvious. Most of the business indices are back round August or early September levels, but they don't seem likely to go much lower; they seem to be leveling out, and the question of course is whether the market should and will anticipate this.

For instance, steel operations had only a small drop of less than two points and are now below recently estimated consumption, though not yet down to the rate of incoming orders. Second quarter prices should be posted sometime this month, but despite recent reductions in the cost of scrap, pig iron, ore, and nonferrous metals there seems to be no serious concern about reductions.

The Federal Reserve Board index is generally supposed to have dropped to 110 in February (against 128 in December and 120 in January). And for this month it is expected to go, say, to 105 or 103. But seasonal adjustments which have hurt it in recent months will soon turn in its favor.

Auto Industry Brightest Spot

The brightest spot in the business picture is the automobile industry. A first quarter out-turn of between 1,250,000 and 1,300,000 cars is now expected. This is fully up to January predictions, which is better than can be said for some other industries. It is 20 per cent above a year ago and the best first quarter since 1929. For the first 20 days of February the retail sales of 15 leading makers are estimated up 32.5 per cent over the same period of last year, and this despite the heavy weather.

Apparently that vicious cycle of (1) falling stock prices; (2) falling automobile sales; (3) falling operations; and (4) falling stock prices, hasn't happened this time. Stock prices haven't fallen much and car sales haven't fallen at all.

The only unfavorable aspect in the business-stock-market picture is that everything seems to be working out just as predicted. The upturn last fall was on schedule, then the downturn of the last two months, and now apparently the turn-around is coming along just as predicted. Things don't happen that way very long in the business cycle, and particualrly in the stock market, where surprise is of the essence.

The European situation didn't have any market influence to speak of. Nobody here seems to think Mr. Welles' trip will produce any influential peace talk. Mr. Kennedy left for London saying that open fighting would break out soon but didn't say where. The aggravation of sea warfare is accelerating American ship activity, and also causing increased distortion of the normal price relationships between different markets. A case in point was cocoa, which came out of a long lethargy here recently for a smart advance on news of a considerable increase in the shipping rates from West Africa to New York. The Ameriacn Metal Market Saturday published a table of the leading nonferrous metal prices in Berlin, Paris, and London, and they were considerably out of line.

In Inflation in Offing?

Speaking of commodities, they too didn't help much. The best that can be said for the commodity averages in February was that by and large they held their own, in contrast to the January decline. War destruction is about the only bullish influence, except the apparent intention of Britain and Holland, in the continuation of the 80 per cent rubber quota and the cut in the tin quota from 120 per cent to 80 per cent for the second quarter, to make the best of their chances for accumulating dollar exchange.

Now that everybody has nearly forgotten about it, it looks as though that long-awaited "inflation" or general rise in commodity prices may take place after all. It will have, of course, first to mop up the excess productive capacity the world over. And it will occur only against the resistance of governments the world over which are, for political reasons, still committed to holding it down.

But times have changed since the World War. At that time efficient prosecution of war seemed to call for more and more control of private enterprise. It is quite possible that as this war wears on it may turn out that efficient prosecution of the war may call for more and more liberation of private enterprise, with the lure of higher paper profits and inventory profits as the incentive. The political influences against higher prices have no "defense in depth." The front line is strongest, that of wage-earners. But they may succumb to the normal tendency of labor to lose power to strong centralized governments; and if they do, the second line of political defense against higher prices is that of fixed income recipients, which is a very weak political line indeed.

Dropping to a lower ceiling of market speculation, the rails seem to be doing quite well. Dow-Jones estimates that in January the Class 1 roads probably had enough net operating income to cover charges for the first time in some 10 years, and the legislative outlook is for the most helpful law-making for the railroads in a long time.

It looks as though the recent spell of heavy investment offerings is about over. February was quite a month, starting with Dayton Power and ending with the Bethlehem offering, but some of the important issues brought out this year are now below the offering price, which usually foreshadows the end of one of the spasmodic bursts of business by which capital flotations are brought out.

Babcock & Wilcox Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Babcock & Wilcox Co. and wholly-owned subsidiaries, for the year 1939, reported net profit of $1,168,792 after charges, equal to $1.74 a common share, compared with net loss of $3,089,191 in 1938. Maker of steam boilers, the company has plants at Barberton, Ohio; Bayonne, N. J.; Augusta, Ga., and Beaver Falls, Pa.

N. Y. Weighing Installment Sale Licensing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 4—A recommendation that installment buyers be protected by state regulation and licensing from misleading contracts, excessive interest rates and general high-pressuring of unscrupulous sellers, presented by Attorney General John J. Bennett, Jr., is before the state legislature today.

Installment buying should be regulated just as the small loan field now is, the attorney general declared yesterday in making public the report of his recent investigation into the time-sales situation.

"Installment selling is merely another and far more widely used method of extending credit in small amounts to consumers," he said.

"This larger part of the business is unregulated and beyond the effective reach of the law. It presents greater opportunities for misrepresentation and fraudulent concealment of excessive charges. This places the unscrupulous installment seller in unfair competition with those who conduct their businesses fairly and honestly.

Immediately legislation on the subject was recommended by Mr. Bennett. Under his proposals, regulation would be limited to installment sales of personal goods, the cash price of which is less than $1,000. Installment sellers in the state would be licensed with the superintendent of banks or the secretary of state, and would take out a separate license fee for each place of business.

It would be compulsory, under the Bennett recommendations, that all purchaser receive contracts containing a complete and itemized accounts of the transactions, showing the cash prices, all charges made, the down payment, the date and sum of each installment, the finance charges, and all contingent charges.

All portions of the contract would be in readable type, and all security and collateral guarantees would be limited strictly to the merchandise then being purchased. If a wife purchased on the installment plan, the husband would not be liable unless he had signed the contract.

Bank Directors

Blank & Stoller, Pirie MacDonald

Above: Neal Dow Becker, President of Intertype Corp., and (below) William E. Stevenson, member of the law firm of Debevoise, Stevenson, Plimpton & Page, elected directors of the Bank of the Manhattan Co.

Railroad Earnings In January Sharply Above 1939 Period

WASHINGTON (AP) — Class 1 railroads of the United States had a net railway operating income of $45,566,633 in January, compared with $32,947,172 in January, 1939, and $54,645,698 in the same month of 1930.

The Association of American Railroads, reporting these figures, calculated that the January net railway operating income was at an annual rate of return of 3.33 per cent on the railroads' property investment. This compared with 2.41 per cent in January last year and 3.81 per cent in January, 1930.

Gross operating revenues for January totaled $345,498,219 compared with $305,778,767 in January, 1939, and $445,920,950 in January, 1930.

Firestone Tire Dividend

AKRON, Ohio (AP)—Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. directors declared a dividend of 25 cents a share on the outstanding common stock, payable April 20 to holders of record April 5.

Steel Output Off 1½ Points To 65½ P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States during the past week declined 1½ points to 65½ per cent of mill capacity, the smallest in five weeks, according to the magazine Steel.

"Demand generally is marking time," continues the report. "The recent decline appears to have been definitely checked, but changes for the better are too slight to be regarded as a complete reversal of the previous trend.

Trade Marking Time

"A year ago the rate was up 1 point to 56 per cent, practically the peak of 1939's first half, and at the end of last August the average was 65 per cent. Some districts will curtail operations further this week. Since orders still are short of production, no marked revival in steelmaking is in immediate prospect, despite the likelihood of a steadier trend than has prevailed so far this year.

"Possibilities of improved steel buying are aided by steady curtailment in consumers' inventories and by the approach of seasonal expansion in requirements of some industries. Railroad equipment markets are more active, but freight car and locomotive buying must increase further to offset completion of orders placed last fall. Building and engineering construction should be reflected in better activity in shapes, reinforcing bars and pipe.

"Automobile production continues relatively active. Last week's assemblies of 100,855 units represented a drop of 1,715 from the week before, but the curtailment was not general. Operations of the three leading interests were steady or higher, independent makers accounting for all of the reduction. Output a year ago was 78,705 units.

"Steel buying is more active in number of orders than in total tonnage. Business includes a fairly large number of fill-in purchases to balance stocks. In some products such buying is increasing, pointing to continued reduction in inventories.

Prices Are Steady

"Action of the scrap market suggests a leveling off in steelmaking. Demand is quiet, but prices are steady except for a few minor irregularities. These left the steelworks scrap composite unchanged last week at $16.67, compared with $15.50 just prior to last September's sharp advance.

"Tin plate production continues to moderate, contrary to the usual trend for this period. Operations last week were down 2 points to 56 per cent.

"Finished Steel prices remain steady, and the announcement soon of second quarter quotations is arousing little interest among buyers. Extension of present prices into next period generally is expected. Wire producers are adopting new extras for second quarter, these affecting coated products principally and being designed to reflect changes in manufacturing costs."

A 4½-point reduction to 59 per cent at Chicago largely was responsible for the latest decline in steelmaking. Several other districts also retrenched, including declines of 3 points to 65 in eastern Pennsylvania, 9 points to 58 at Buffalo, 7 points to 56 in New England and 2 points to 57 at Cincinnati.

Action in 1939!

BOSTON MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Here Are Some of the Highlights

Insurance-in-Force increased to $89,923,191, a gain of $3,662,880 during the year. *Policyholders* number 280,150, a gain of 10,008.

Assets now total $14,141,389, a gain for the year of $835,698.

Liabilities total $13,313,575, the greater part of which is the Policy Reserve amounting to $12,619,968 for the fulfillment of the policy guarantees. This fund was increased in 1939 by $634,967.

Surplus Funds over and above all reserve requirements and obligations, $677,813.

The Income of the Company in 1939 was $4,231,773 and exceeded disbursements by $837,154.

Payments to Policyholders and Beneficiaries in 1939 were $1,786,048. Living Policyholders received $1,158,611. Since organization, the company has paid $31,561,346 to policyholders and beneficiaries.

On December 31, 1939, the company held $4,709,753 in United States Government bonds and for further liquidity had cash bank balances of $332,709.

Dividends to be distributed to policyholders in 1940 will be on the same liberal basis as in 1939.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

JAY R. BENTON, President, Former Atty. Gen., Mass.
MERTON L. BROWN, Former Com. of Ins., Mass.
WILLARD B. CLARK, Former Pres., Williamstown Nat. Bank
HERBERT O. EDGERTON, Former President
DAMON E. HALL, Lawyer
FRANK H. HARDISON, Former Com. of Ins., Mass.
LESTER G. HATHAWAY, Baking Machinery
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ROBERT LUCE, Member of Congress
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Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Industry Is Seen in 'Fog Of Confusion'

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—President Edgar M. Queeny of Monsanto Chemical Company says American industry is in "a fog of confusion" because of conditions—"international and domestic, economic and political"—which make it impossible for management to plan with any certainty for the future.

His observations are contained in the company's annual report, just mailed to stockholders.

New Sales Record

Commenting on the situation in which industry finds itself because of the European war, new and additional taxation, and the Government's attitude toward business, Mr. Queeny says:

"If management of American industry could be granted one wish, I am sure it would be, 'Let us have a condition wherein we can concern ourselves with business with assurance that there is no undue need to worry about the future—a condition wherein we can again plan and budget for a year or two years in the belief that the effort will not be lost.'"

Mr. Queeny reports Monsanto's sale volume reached an all-time peak of $42,982,599 in 1939, but he says higher wages, more taxes and increased raw material costs reduced the earnings below what would be considered normal on the basis of the greater sales.

Gross profit was $12,859,189. Net earnings, after minority interest and preferred dividend payments, were $4,978,914, or $4.01 per share of common stock, as compared with $2,914,843, or $2.35 per share, in 1938. This was a 70.8 per cent increase.

Taxes Are Heavy

"Had 1939 sales been made and raw materials purchased at 1936 prices," Mr. Queeny says, "gross profit would have been $2,243,000 greater. Hourly wages were $1,-035,000 more than they would have been at 1936 rates. Salaries in lower brackets also were increased. In 1939 we paid Government $2,-513,013 in taxes, exclusive of excise taxes, $1,014,000 more than we did in 1936."

The taxes were equivalent to $2.20 per common share, a ratio of 45 per cent to net income, as compared with the 1929 ratio of 24 per cent, the report adds.

"Such taxes remove incentive to risk existing capital on any new venture," Mr. Queeny comments. "As it requires several thousand dollars to provide each job in industry, they account in great measure for the present American paradox of millions of idle men and billions of idle money."

Rumania Devalues Leu by 50 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania — The Rumanian Government has issued a decree devaluing the leu by 50 per cent in terms of gold, effective March 10. The value of the leu in relation to the currencies of nations with whom Rumania has special agreements, such as those based on clearings, will not be affected. The new rate in relation to dollars will be 211.65 lei, instead of the former rate of 141.

The decree has increased the premium for all free foreign currencies which are sold to exporters to the Rumanian National Bank. The foreign currencies not to be affected are the Italian lira, the German mark, Balkan currencies and the Hungarian pengo, for which no premium is being paid.

Although the decree is supposed to come into force a week from today, it is thought likely the National Bank will consummate the revaluation of the country's gold stock at once. The value of the latter is about 20,845,000,000 lei.

The decree has also altered foreign trade rules. According to the law every exporter must have a special permit starting March 10.

'Cub' Sportplane Output Mounts to Record Level

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOCK HAVEN, Penn.—A huge increase in the popularity of aviation last year is indicated in the production figures made public by officials of the Piper Aircraft Corporation of this city. A total of 1806 Cub "flivverplanes" and "sportplanes" were manufactured during the year, according to T. V. Weld, Vice-President of the company, constituting a new record and an incerase of nearly 2½ times the 1938 Cub production when 737 of the planes were built and sold.

None of the Piper products is used for military purposes. The Cub line ranges from two-place trainers retailing for below $1,000 to de luxe trainers, small cabin planes, and a three-place plane recently announced, retailing up to $1,995.

Starting from a low point of approximately 300 employees during January of 1939, the working force of the Piper Corporation was gradually increased during the year until 525 were employed on Jan. 1, 1940. The average for the year was about 400 full-time employees.

The backlog of orders on hand during the first week of 1940, larger than in any previous January in the history of the company, is sufficient to keep the factory working at full blast for some 2½ months.

E. H. Jacobs Builds New Unit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The E. H. Jacobs Manufacturing Corporation, which moved its plant to Charlotte from Johnson City, Tenn., a little more than a year ago, is now building its third warehouse at its plant on Dowd road, it was announced by President Irving Bullard. The new unit will be completed between March 10

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
16 2¼s '41	105.	105.	105.
1 3⅜s '47-43 reg	109.21	109.21	109.21
5 4s '54-44	114.19	114.19	114.19
6 3¾s '56-46	114.18	114.18	114.18
10 2s '50-48	103.11	103.11	103.11
5 2½s '52-49	111.25	111.25	111.25
1 2¾s '54-51	107.10	107.10	107.10
5 3s '55-51	110.4	110.4	110.4
1 2⅞s '60-58	107.19	107.19	107.19
2 2¾s '65-50	106.4	106.4	106.4

Home Owners Loan

3. 2¼s '44-42	104.21	104.21	104.21

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Alleghany cv 5s '44	79	79	79
4 Alleghany cv 5s '49	70	69½	70
2 Allied Stars 4½s '51	94¾	94¾	94¾
11 Am&For P 5s 2030	61¾	61½	61½
7 AmIGChem 5½ss '49	104	103⅞	103⅞
4 Am Int 5½s '49	104	104	104
7 Am T&T 5½s '43	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
5 Am T&T 3¼s '65	108⅛	108¼	108¼
7 Am T&T 3¼s '61	108⅝	108⅛	108⅛
1 Anaconda&Cop 4½s '50	107	107	107
5 Ang C Nitra deb '67	35¾	35¾	35¾
8 AT&SF 4s '95	104¼	104	104
2 Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	93¾	93¾	93¾
2 A C Line 4½s '64	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝
3 A C Line 5s '45	70½	70½	70½
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	38¾	38¾	38¾
16 AubAutocv4¾s'39	52	52	52
10 B&O '95 ct st	28¾	28½	28¾
4 B&O 2000 D st	26	25¾	25¾
10 B&O cv 4½s '60	13¾	13¾	13¾
3 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	13¾	13¾	13¾
4 B&O PLE&WV 4s '41	55½	55	55½
3 B&OPLE&WV 4s '41 ct	55½	55½	55½
7 B&O S W 5s '50	49	49	49
16 B&O S W 5s '50 ct	49⅛	49	49
13 Bang & Aroo vn 4s '51	58	58	58
5 Bang & Aroo 5s '43	96¾	96¾	96¾
2 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	116	116	116
15 Bkly Stl 4¼s '60	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
4 B Stl 2¾s '66	105 9-32	105 7-32	105 9-32
8 Beth Stl 3½s '52	190⁷⅜	107¾	107¾
21 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	101	100⅞	100⅞
27 Boston&Me 5s '67	46⅛	45⅝	46⅛
8 Bost&Me4¾s '61	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
8 Bost&Me 5s '55	46	45¾	45¾
1 Bklyn City RR 5s '41ct	75	75	75
3 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	109½	109½	109½
58 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	101½	101¼	101½
10 BklyManTr4½s'66 ct	86¾	86½	86¾
11 Bkly Un Ellstds '50	99¾	99⅝	99⅝
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	112½	112½	112½
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	97½	97½	97½
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	106½	106½	106½
5 Bush Term 5s '53	40½	40½	40½
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 Can Sou 5s '62	81	81	81
2 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	101¾	101¾	101¾
4 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	99⅝	99	99
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
1 Can Nat Ry 4¼s '57	97½	97½	97½
1 Can Pac 5s '44	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
3 Can Pac 5s '54	82¾	82½	82¾
8 Can Pac 4½s '46	86½	86¼	86¼
16 Can Pac 4s perp	65⅛	65¼	65¼
2 Car Sto C&O 6s '52	109	109	109
6 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	86	86	86
5 Cen Pac 5s '60	48¼	48¼	48¼
1 Certain-td 5½s '48	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞
9 C&O 4½s '92	122¼	122¼	122¼
4 C&O 3½s '96 D	99	98⅝	98⅝
1 C&O rfg 3½s '63 F	105	105	105
1 C&O 1st 4s '89 R&A	117	117	117
1 Chi & Alton 3s '49	15	15	15
1 CB&Q 4½s '77	79	79	79
14 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	99¾	99¼	99⅝
12 Chic Gt West 4s '59	26¼	26	26
2 Chi I&L 5s '66	83¾	83¾	83¾
10 Chi LS&E 4½s '69	112	112	112
33 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	6⅞	6¾	6⅞
140 CMSP&P ajs5s 2000	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 CM&SP 4½s 89C	25	25	25
10 CM&SP gen 4s '89	23½	23½	23½
1 Chi&NW 6½s '36	17	17	17
14 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	17	16¾	16¾
41 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	3	3	3
6 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	9½	9½	9½
10 Chi Ry 5s '27	45⅛	44⅜	44⅜
1 CRI & P 4½s '52A ct	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜
116 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	13⅜	13¼	13⅜
1 C R I & P 4½s '34	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
2 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
63 Ch&W Ind 4¼s '62	95	94⅞	95
49 Ch&W Ind 4s '52	93¼	92¾	93¼
1 Childs Co 5s '43	56	56	56
1 Cin Gas & El 3½s '67	111	111	111
1 Cin Gas & El 3¼s '66	107½	107½	107½
3 Cin Un Term 3¾s '69	111¼	111¼	111¼
3 CCC&StL 4½s '77	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
1 Clev Sh Line 4½s '61	78	78	78
8 Col & So 4½s Pr '57	28¾	28¾	28¾
19 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	104⅜	103⅞	104⅜
5 Colmbia G 5s 1961	104½	104⅜	104⅜
11 ComwithEd 3½s '68	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
20 ComwithEd cv 3½s '58	127	127	127
7 Con Edis 3½ss '48	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Con Edis 3½s '56	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
17 IC&CStL&NO 5s '63A	47⅞	47¾	47¾
10 IC&CStL&NA 4½s '63	43½	43½	43½
6 Indus Rayon 4½s '48	105	105	105
7 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66ct	73	72⅝	72¾
7 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	74	73⅝	73¾
2 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	85½	85½	85½
3 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	1½	1½	1½
1 Int Gt Nor 5s '52 A	13	13	13
4 Int Gt Nor 5s '56C	10	10	10
12 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	71	70	70
7 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	71¼	71	71
1 Int Paper 6s '55	98½	98½	98½
7 Int Paper 5s '47	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Int TT 4½s '52	40¾	40¾	40¾
8 Int T&T 5s '55	44	43⅞	43⅞
1 James&Cl&a 4s '59	53½	53½	53½
1 KCP&S & Mem 4s '36	347	347	347
1 K C South 5s '50	68¼	68¼	68¼
9 K C Term 4s '60	107½	107½	107½
3 Kings Co Elev 4s '49	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Koppers Co 4s '51	105½	105½	105½
1 Lautaro Nit inc	35¾	35¾	35¾
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	51½	51½	51½
1 Goodrich 4¼s 56	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	96¼	96¼	96¼
1 Gt Nor 5s 73	88½	88½	88½
6 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	81	81	81
2 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	81½	81½	81½
1 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	100½	100½	100½
2 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
1 Gulf St Util 3½s 69	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Hocky V 4½s 99	122½	122½	122½
2 Housatonic 5s 37	46	46	46
1 Houst'nOilTex 4¼s 54	97¼	97¼	97¼
4 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	33	32¾	33
4 Hud & Man rfg 5s57	47¼	47¼	47¼
3 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
8 Con oil cv 3½s 51 z z	105	105	105
1 Sonsum Pow 3½s 70	109	109	109
2 Consum Pow 3½s 65	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	106½	106½	106½
2 Container Cor 6s 48	104	103½	103½
5 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	109	109	109
1 Crown Cork 4s 50	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	29½	29¼	29¼
4 Cuba RR 6s 46	34	34	34
7 Cuba RR 5s 52	37½	37½	37½
1 Cuba RR 6s 52	57½	57½	57½
2 D & R G 4s 36	83⅝	81⅝	83⅝
7 D & R G West 5s 55	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
8 D & R G W 5s 55 asd	2½	2½	2½
2 Del Ed 4½s 61	109½	109½	109½
1 Del Ed 3½s 66	110½	110½	110½
5 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	106½	107½	107½
8 Erie rfg 5s 67	14	14	14
9 Erie rfg 5s '75	14	14	14
1 Erie 1st 4s '96	56	56	56
10 Erie gen lien 4s '96	22¼	22¼	22¼
3 FirestoneT&R 3½s '48	106½	150⅞	106½
2 Fla E Cst 5s '74	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
3 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	6	6	6
2 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	49	49	49
5 Francis Sug 6s '56	51	51	51
1 Gen MotAccent3¼s '51	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
4 Loews 3½s 46	104	104	104
5 Lone Star G 3½s 53	110	110	110
2 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	84¾	84¾	84¾
4 Lou & N 4½s 2003	91	91	91
2 Louis & N un 4s 40	101¼	101¼	101⅛
2 Lou G&E 3½s 66	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
2 Manati Sug 4s 57	41¼	41¼	41¼
6 Market St Ry 7s 40	69½	69½	69½
8 Mead Corp 6s 45 A	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Met Ed 4½s 68	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
5 Met W S E C 4s 38	7	7	7
5 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Midland RRNJ 5s 40	19½	19½	19½
2 Mo-Ill 5s '59	64	64	64
2 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
6 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	1½	1½	1½
5 Mo Pac 5s '65A	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
19 Mo Pac 5s '77F	17	17¼	17⅜
2 Mo Pac 5s '78G	17¼	17¼	17¼
10 Mo Pac 5s '80H	17¼	17¼	17½
13 Mo Pac 5s '81I	17½	17¼	17¼
10 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	2½	2½	2½
3 MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	110½	110½	110½
27 Mont Pow 3½s '66	99⅞	99¾	99¾
1 Mor&Essex3½s2000	42	42	42
8 Nassau Fl 4s '51	81	81	81
8 Nassau El 4s '51 ct	51½	51	51
5 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	107	107	107
7 New Eng T&T 5s '52	126	125¾	125¾
1 N Eng T&T 4½s '61 B	108	108	108
10 N Pa Pr Sv 5s '52 A	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2 N Orl & NE 4½s '52	54¾	54¾	54¾
2 NYC rfg 5s 2013	58¾	58	58¼
27 NYC 4½s 2013 A	51¾	51½	51½
8 NYC vtc 4s '98	57⅝	57½	57½
1 NYC 3½s '46	76¾	76⅝	76⅝
11 NYC cv 3¼s '52	57¾	57¾	57¾
45 NYCh&StL 6s '41	81	81	81
1 NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	63¾	63¾	63¾
14 NY Chic&St. 4½s '78	54½	54½	54½
5 NY Conn RR 4½s '53	105½	105½	105½
1 NY Edis 3½s '65	108	108	108
7 NYNH&H 4¼s '67	18½	18½	18½
5 NYNH&H 3½ss '54	15¼	15¼	15¼
7 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	67	67	67
2 NY & R Gas 6s '51A	105½	105¼	105½
8 NY Steam 3¼s '63	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
19 NY St&W rfg 5s '37	18¼	18	18¼
1 Niagara Sh cv 5½s'50	103½	102¾	103
16 Norf Sou 5s'6 ct	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
26 Nors Sou 5s '61A	14	13⅜	13⅜
12 Norf & W 4s '96	121¾	121¾	121¾
1 Nor Am Co 4s '59	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
25 Nor Pac 4s 2047	54¾	54¼	54¼
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	48	48	48
35 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	43½	43½	43½
11 Nor Pac 4s '97	65	65	65
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s'67	108½	108½	108½
10 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	107	107	107
1 OreRR & Nav 4s '46	101¾	101¾	101¾
5 Or-WashRR&N 4s '61	105½	105½	105½
2 Pac G&E 2¾s '81	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
5 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	112½	112½	112¾
5 Pac Mo Int 4s '38	75½	75½	75½
2 Parmelee T 6s 44	43¼	43½	43½
5 Pen Co 4s 68	104	104	104
2 Pen P&L 4½s 74	107¾	107½	107½
2 Pen P&L 3½s 69	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
2 Pen RR gen 5s 68	106¾	106½	106½
2 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	118¾	118¾	118¾
2 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	101¼	101	101¼
6 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	86	85⅞	86
1 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	95¾	95¾	95¾
1 Pen RR 4s 48	114½	114½	114½

Heard in Wall Street

Thomas W. Lamont has a piece in the current "Collier's Magazine" praising the reciprocal trade agreements law and criticizing the Republicans for opposing it, as likely to jeopardize their prospects next November.

* * *

Another oddity in the Barkley-Cole Trust Indenture Act—there seems to be no end of oddities—is that railroad indentures are exempted. Railroad bond indentures are, people who should know say, among the weakest of those written.

Incidentally the Stock Exchange has had to water down its indenture requirements for bond listing, for all indentures "qualified" under the BC Act. For a generation it has required that no more than 30 per cent be needed of the bonds to force trustee action. Now it will have to relax the limit to 50 per cent. The SEC argument that the change was made merely because so many other clauses protected bondholders against trustees seems mostly afterthought.

* * *

The current "Fortune" has one of its characteristic articles on "The Aircraft Boom"; another on the present big three in Big Steel; one on the Barco concession and Cap. Rieder; on American Raditor; and "The War on the Sea." Also one on West Coast politics. Last month's issue was just about America, more or less in general.

* * *

The Commodities Exchange, Inc., is really looking into the possibility of establishing a futures market in scrap steel. A committee is working on it, and the trade is being "contacted." Some like it hot and some like it cold. Strange to say, the problem of grades is easy, having been taken care of some time ago by the scrap steel trade in a notably efficient manner. The delivery problem is a horse of another color; despite the fact that hardly anybody ever actually takes delivery on a futures contract, still they must be able to without inconvenience.

* * *

The domestic cane sugar refiners' protection against off-shore refined sugar expired March 1. It limited direct consumption sugars from Puerto Rico to a rate of 126,-033 tons from Puerto Rico and 29,616 from Hawaii. This trick arrangement of having this part of the quota system expire on March 1 while the rest of the system runs until December 31 was put in to embarrass the domestic cane people and force them to get a bill legislatively first. The battle-lines have changed somewhat, however. The real thing worrying the cane refiners is the same as the Administration's worry—the effort of a House bloc of domestic beet and sugar people to raise their own quota at Cuba's expense. The bill of Fred Cummings (D. Colo.) for this purpose will be submitted shortly and the scrap will come into the open. Meantime domestic sugars are steady and world sugar fairly strong on British buying of Cubans. A comprehensive and bullish survey of world sugar prospects has just been issued by Higgons & Lonsdale here at 40 Wall St.

* * *

Garet Garett has a characteristic piece in the current Saturday Evening Post on the AAA, particularly as it affects wheat.

* * *

The current high rate of cotton exports is not expected to continue. February exports of 640,000 bales made one of the best Februaries on record. In the crop year to date Britain has taken 1,555,000 bales against only 370,000 in the same period of 1938-1939. But this bulge is due largely to two things. First the Lancashire mills last year held off waiting for our export subsidy, and second they rushed purchases last fall to take advantage of it. Now the subsidy's gone, and Congress is debating whether to put up the money for another one next year. Meantime Europe is much better fixed for American cotton and Britain has yet to receive most of the 690,-000 bales of barter cotton from the CCC.

* * *

Nylon production this year is not expected to be enough for more than about 10 per cent of the normal amount of silk that goes into women's silk stockings.

H. F.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, March 4

Europe

Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Demand	$3.01⅞	$3.93	$4.2397
Cables	3.91⅞	3.93	4.2397
France—franc	.02222	.02221	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1690	.1691	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2243	.2243	‖
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	††	††	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5314	.5312	.4537
Sweden—krona	.2383	.2383	.4537
Norway—krone	.2273	.2273	.4537
Denmark—krone	.1933	.1933	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0075	.0075	.0220
Hungary—pengo	.1765x	.1765x	.2261
Finland—finm'k	††	††	.0426
Port'gal—escudo	.0369x	.0369x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0063x	.0063x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298

South America

Argentina—peso¶‡	.2345	.2340	.7187
Brazil—milreis¶‡	.0515	.0515	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2000
Peru—sol‡	.1825	.1825	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.3900	.3900	1.7510

Far East

Japan—yen	.2347	.2347	.4440
India—rupee	.3024	.3024	.6180
Java—florin	.5364	.5312	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2437	.2450	*
Shanghai—dol	.0687	.0675	*
Straits—dol	.4600	.4625	.9813
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000

Canada

Canada—dollar	.8525	.8625	1.0031

Mexico

Mexico—peso	.1675x	.1675x	‖

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02283 as of March 1. ‡Free market. ¶Partly changed; new value not yet determined. §Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	12.04	12.81
Affiliated F Inc	3.39	3.71
Amerex Hold	15.00	16.50
Am Business Shrs	3.14	3.46
Am Gen Equip Inc	.28	.38
Am Ins Stocks	3.25	3.75
Boston Fund	15.31	16.46
British Tyne Inv	.10	.25
Broad St Inv	23.88	25.62
Bullock Fund	13.25	14.625
Can Inv Fund	3.35	3.95
Century Shrs Tr	25.53	27.45
Chain Stk Inv	17.95	19.09
Dividend Shrs	1.18	1.29
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	17.83	19.15
Eaton & Howard Fr F	11.55	12.40
Equity Corp $3 pf	25.00	25.50
Fidelity Fund Inc	18.17	19.56
Fund Investors Ine	17.11	18.60
Gen Capital	30.17	32.44
Gen Investors Tr	4.87	5.31
Incorp Investors Tr	15.78	16.97
Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	35.40	35.40
Maryland Fund	3.70	4.20
Mass Invest Mr	20.48	22.02
Mutual Invest	10.51	11.49
Nation Wide Voting	1.24	1.37
New England Fund	12.36	13.32
Old Colony Tr Assoc	18.50	20.50
Plymouth Fund Inc	.39	.44
Putnam Fund	13.86	14.82
Quarterly Income SShrs	6.55	7.30
Railway & Light Sec	9.00	
Railway & Light Sec pf	99.00	
Repub Invest Fund	4.43	4.97
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	1.25	2.75
Spencer Trask Fund	15.51	16.43
Stand Util Inc	.38	.43
State Street Invest	72.25	75.00
Supervised Shrs	9.83	10.68
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.57	.63
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.85	.95
US El Lt & P Voting	.97	
Wellington Fund	14.12	15.52

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	4.625	5.375
Corp Tr A A 2 & 3rd. acc mod	.218	...
Cumulative Tr Sh	.46	...
Depos Bk Sh N Y "A"	1.55	...
Depos Ins Shrs "B"	2.55	...
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	2.94	...
Diversified Tr C	3.75	...
Diversified Tr D	5.90	6.65
Foundation Tr Shrs A	4.00	4.55
Fund Tr Shrs A	5.10	5.82
Nation Wide Sec	3.70	...
North Am Bond Tr Stfs	45.125	...
North Ar Tr Shrs 1953	2.33	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.87	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.81	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.61	...
Repres Tr Shrs	10.19	10.69
Super of Am Tr AA	2.54	...
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	16.25	...
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	2.22	...

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	1.375	2.375
First Boston Corp	16.875	18.125
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	.25	1.00

Keystone Custodian Funds

	Bonds Liq. value	Bonds Sales price	Comon Stocks Liq. value	Comon Stocks Sales price
B-1	26.49	28.06	S-1	25.95	18.37
B-2	21.22	23.34	S-2	13.65	15.03
B-3	13.70	15.07	S-3	9.69	10.72
B-4	6.35	7.01	S-4	3.87	4.36

Preferred Stocks

K-1	14.35	15.76	K-2	9.74	10.74

Savannah Sugar Refining

NEW YORK (AP)—Savannah Sugar Refining Corp. reported 1939 net income after all charges of $2.15 a share on the capital stock compared with $2.07 a share in 1938. On the basis of 310,604 capital shares outstanding, latest earnings of the corporations were approximately $470,000. Benjamin O. Sprague, President, told stockholders at the annual meeting that the company operated in the black during January and preliminary figures indicated that February was also profitable. Robert O. Sprague was elected a director to fill a vacancy.

New York Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Pen RR 3¾s 70	89¾	89½	89½
8 Pen RR 3¼s 52	82½	82	82
8 Phila Co 5s 67	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
3 Philippine Ry 4s 37	8	8	8
4 PCC BL 5s 70A	105	105	105
4 PCC ¾ St L 4½s 77	98	98	98
3 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛
1 Por Ri A Tob 6s 42st	71½	71½	71½
15 Postal T&C 5s 53	24	23½	23
1 Pressed Stl C 5s 51	81½	81½	81½
1 Readg 4½s '97 A	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜
2 Rem Rand 4¼s '56xw	100½	100½	100½
1 Republic Steel 5½s '54	108	108	108
10 Republic Steel 4½s '61	94½	94½	94½
12 Republic Steel 4½s '56	95¾	95⅝	95¾
5 Rio Gr June 5s '39	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞
1 Saguenay Pow 4¼s '66	95½	95½	95½
1 St L S F 4½s '78	11¾	11¾	11¾
5 StLSF4½s78ct st	11¾	11¾	11¾

Heads Illinois NYA

Acme

Mrs. Mary Anderson Bain

Mrs. Bain succeeds William J. Campbell, recently appointed United States District Attorney at Chicago, as head of the Illinois National Youth Administration. She is a resident of Rockford.

Half of Rose Bushes of the U. S. Get Their Early Rooting in Texas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TYLER, Texas—Many of the roses that bloom this year from Maine to Texas will have had well-rooted beginnings here. This section, now producing an estimated 50 per cent of the United States rose bush crop, has already shipped more than 4,000,000 rose bushes which have gone to points all over the Nation. The shipping season is still in progress, and these roses are being distributed from a crop of 15,000,000 bushes for this year's dispensation.

Figures from Tyler shipping companies indicate that more than 120 carloads of the rose bushes have already been shipped. Each car averages 30,000 bushes, which has a valuation from $1,000 to $2,000, depending upon the grades and varieties of the roses.

The last national check-up of the rose crop of the entire United States was made three years ago. The total crop at that time was given as 25,000,000, rose growers here say. Since that time there has been a big stride in both acreage and production of the rose industry in the Tyler vicinity. Hence the crop of 15,000,000 bushes this year is estimated as half of that of the entire United States.

The sale of roses as cut flowers in Tyler is also a progressive factor in this growing industry. Tourists particularly find the highways that follow many acres of blooming roses in the spring, summer and fall spots of color and delight in east Texas.

An annual rose festival held each fall also draws rose lovers and specialists from all over the United States to Tyler, called the rose town of Texas.

'Sunday Painter' Sells to Museum

NEW YORK, March 4 (AP)—Arnold Friedman, retired postal clerk, has climaxed a 40-year career as a "Sunday painter" by selling a picture to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Entitled "Unemployable," it is an oil painting of a man who begged for something to eat from Mrs. Friedman and posed while Mr. Friedman drew his portrait.

Mr. Friedman, who retired from a New York Post Office two years ago, said the sale of the picture to the Museum at an undisclosed price was his "most gratifying achievement" as a "spare-time painter."

Examples of his work hang in the Modern Museum of Art here, however, in museums in Newark, N. J., and Washington, and in many private collections.

His formal training was a night course at an art school in 1908 and 1909. Among his classmates were George Bellows, Rockwell Kent, Walter Pach, and Guy Pene du Bois.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Bedfordshire
Bedford: Corn Exchange, 6 p. m., March 26.

Derbyshire
Derby: Central Hall, Albert Street, 3 p. m., March 31.

Essex
Southend-on-Sea (Second Church): Ballroom of Kursaal, 7 p. m., April 1.

Hampshire
Southampton (First Church): General Hall, 7 p. m., April 4.

Kent
Margat: Church Building, Holly Gardens, Northdown Road, 3 p. m., March 28.

London
London (Fourth Church): Friends House, Euston Road, N. W. 1, 3 p. m., March 30.
London (Eleventh Church): Church Building, 1 Nutford Place, W. 1, 6:30 p. m., April 4.

Surrey
Richmond: Ritz Cinema, Sheen Road, 3:15 p. m., March 31.

Susex
Brighton (auspices First Church, Hove): The Dome, 7 p. m., March 29.

Wales

Glamorganshire
Swansea: St. Andrews Presbyterian Church, St. Helens Road, 6:45 p. m., April 2.

United States

California
Elsinore: Elsinore Theater, 3 p. m., March 10.
Hermosa Beach: Church Edifice, Sixteenth and Manhattan Avenue, 8 p. m., March 14.
Los Altos: Los Altos Grammar School Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 10.
Los Angeles (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 4200 South Flower Street, 8 p. m., March 11.
Los Angeles (Twenty-fifth Church): Church Edifice, 1014 South Cochran Avenue at Olympic Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 12.
Pasadena (First Church): Pasadena Civic Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 15.
Roseville: Roseville Union High School Auditorium, Campo Street, 8 p. m., March 12.
San Bernardino: Church Edifice, 736 E Street, 8 p. m., March 15.
San Francisco (joint lecture): Civic Auditorium, 2:30 p. m., March 10.
Santa Maria: Santa Maria High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 14.
Sonora: Memorial Hall, Washington Street, 8 p. m., March 14.

Connecticut
Hartford (Second Church): Horace Bushnell Memorial Hall, Capitol Avenue and Trinity Street, 3:15 p. m., March 14.

Florida
Miami (First Church): Bay Front Park, 8 p. m., March 15.
New Smyrna Beach: Auditorium, Chamber of Commerce Building, East Canal Street, 3:15 p. m., March 10.
St. Petersburg: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., March 14.
Sanford: South Side Primary School, 8 p. m., March 12.
Sarasota: Golf Street School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., March 16.

Georgia
Albany: Church Edifice, Fourth Avenue and Monroe Street, 8 p. m., March 12.
Atlanta (First Church): Church Edifice, Fifteenth and Peachtree Streets, 8 p. m., March 15.
Macon: Church Edifice, Georgia Avenue and North Arlington Place, 8:15 p. m., March 11.
Madison: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., March 12.

Idaho
Boise: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 12.

Illinois
Chicago (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 4840 Dorchester Avenue, 8 p. m., March 14.
Chicago (Sixth Church): Fenger High School Auditorium, One Hundred and Twelfth and Wallace Streets, 8 p. m., March 11.
Chicago (Eighth Church, Colored): Church Auditorium, Michigan Avenue at East Forty-fourth Street, 8 p. m., March 12.
Chicago (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 301 North Central Avenue, 8 p. m., March 15.
Chicago (joint lecture): Civic Opera House, 12:10 p. m., March 11.
Dixon: Masonic Temple, 217 East Everett Street, 3 p. m., March 10.

Indiana
Fort Wayne: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., March 15.
Hammond: Hammond High School Auditorium, 5926 Calumet Avenue, 8 p. m., March 11.

Kansas
Salina: Church Edifice, Eighth and Mulberry, 2:30 p. m., March 10. Radiocast Station KSAL, 1500 kilocycles.
Wellington: High School Auditorium, 311 North A, 8 p. m., March 11.

Kentucky
Lexington: Auditorium, Henry Clay High School, East Main Street and Walton Avenue, 3:30 p. m., March 10.
Newport: Newport High School Auditorium, Eighth and Columbia Streets, 8:15 p. m., March 14.

Massachusetts
Needham: Church Edifice, 870 Great Plain Avenue, 8 p. m., March 10.

Missouri
Cape Girardeau: Church Edifice, 2:45 p. m., March 10.
Columbia (Organization at University of Missouri): Auditorium, University Library, Lowry and South Ninth, 8 p. m., March 12.
St. Louis (Sixth Church): Church Auditorium, 3736 Natural Bridge Avenue, 4:30 p. m., March 9. Radiocast 4:30 to 5 p. m. Station KMOX, 1090 kilocycles.

New Jersey
Newark (First Church): Mosque Theater, 12:15 p. m., March 12.

New York
Brooklyn (Second Church): Church Auditorium, Sixty-seventh Street, between Third and Fourth Avenues, 8 p. m., March 14.
Brooklyn (Third Church): Church Edifice, 261 East Twenty-first Street, 3 p. m., March 10. Radiocast Station WMCA, 570 kilocycles.
Corning: State Theater, 3 p. m., March 10.
Hempstead: Hempstead High School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., March 15.

North Carolina
Rocky Mount: James Craigg Braswell School, Nash and Pearl Streets, 8 p. m., March 14.

Ohio
Cleveland (First Church): Chuch Auditorium, 2200 Overlook Road, 8 p. m., March 14.
Cleveland (Sixth Church): Church Auditorium, Denison Avenue and West Ninety-eighth Street, 8 p. m., March 15.
Exton (auspices Second Church, Dayton): High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., March 10.
Elyria: Elyria High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 11.
Sandusky: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 12.

Oklahoma
Shawnee: Shawnee High School Auditorium, Union and Highland Streets, 3:15 p. m., March 10.
Tulsa (Third Church): Convention Hall, Boulder and Brady Streets, 8:15 p. m., March 11.

Oregon
La Grande: Sacajawea Hotel Ballroom, 8 p. m., March 11. Radiocast Station KLBM, 1420 kilocycles.
Medford: Holly Theater, 8 p. m., March 15.
Roseburg: Church Edifice, 312 East Douglas Street, 8 p. m., March 14.

Pennsylvania
Philadelphia (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5842 Hoffman Avenue, 8 p. m., March 11.
Philadelphia (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 4720 Leiper Street, Frankford, 8 p. m., March 12.

Texas
Houston (First Church): San Jacinto High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 10.
Longview: Junior High School, 410 South Green Street, 8 p. m., March 11.
Plainview: City Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 14.
Wichita Falls: Memorial Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 12.

Virginia
Richmond: Thomas Jefferson High School, 3:30 p. m., March 10.

Washington
Snohomish: Browns Theater, Main Street, 3 p. m., March 10.
Spokane (Second Church): Church Auditorium, 806 West Indiana Avenue, 8 p. m., March 12.
Wenatchee: Church Edifice, Washington and Douglas Streets, 8 p. m., March 14.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

(All times given are local)

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, March 17 April 7, 21, May 5, 19.
10:45 a. m., WRUL, (formerly W1XAL) 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.13 mc (19.8m) chimes radiocast, 10:15 to 10:45 a. m. April 7, May 5.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., April 7, May 5.
10:45 a. m., WNAC, 1230kc (243.8m), March 31.

Eastern States

Florida
Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on April 7, May 5.

New York
Brooklyn—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on March 17.

Pennsylvania
Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KQV, 1380kc, on March 10, 24, April 14, 28, May 12, 26.

Central States

Minnesota
Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on April 7, May 5.

Ohio
Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on March 17, April 7, 21, May 5, 19.

Mountain States

Montana
Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on March 24, April 14.

Pacific States

California
Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on March 17, April 7, 21, May 5, 19.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on April 7.

Washington
Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on March 17, April 7, 21, May 5, 19.

Canada

Ontario
Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m. CFRB 690kc, also GFRX 6.07mc, on March 10, 24, April 7, 21, May 5, 19.

Territories

Hawaii
Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on March 17, April 21, May 19.

Federal Tax Refund Totals $1,504,199

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP)—The Internal Revenue Bureau has announced refunds, credits and abatements totaling $1,504,199 to taxpayers who had been overassessed.

The largest refund was $350,000 to West Publishing Company of St. Paul, Minn., for over assessment on its taxes for the fiscal year ended July 31, 1933.

The second largest was $258,631 to the estate of Cyrus H. K. Curtis, late Philadelphia publisher. Next in size was a refund of $150,000 for the years 1931 and 1932 to Nipoch Corporation of New York. Among individuals who benefited was James Deering Danielson, Groton, Mass., with a refund of $53,395.

Virginia Honors Its Own Paul Revere

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Virginia State Senate has adopted a House joint resolution designating June 4 as Jack Jouett Day in commemoration of Jouett's great ride from Cuckoo Tavern to Charlottesville to warn Gov. Thomas Jefferson and the Virginia Legislature of the approach of the British in 1781, thereby permitting them to avoid capture.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

LONG BRANCH, N. J.—Brick business block, bearing income, comprises 4 stores, 8 apartments; close to depot, city center and beach; trackage facilities; priced $20,000 to close estate. M. G. HUGHES, 1829 Harvard Avenue, Seattle, Wash.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

HAIRDRESSING

WALTER—1396 ST. CATHERINE WEST
Individual, Artistic Hairdressing. HA. 8814

MOVING AND STORAGE

National Movers of Boston
Wanted: Full or part loads, local or long distance. Unusually low prices. Insured, reliable, courteous. Modern equipment. MTD. 2462. Call any time. 128 WAVERLEY AVENUE, WATERTOWN

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE MOVING
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
485 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office, Grand Central zone, half time or full time; all outside light, thoroughly furnished. Write Box G-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

PIANOS WANTED

STEINWAY and other standard-make grand pianos; radius 500 miles New York. DAVIS, 160 W. 86th Street, N. Y. C.

REAL ESTATE

OVERLOOKING CHARLES RIVER — 12 rooms, 4 baths; good repair; $6500. Douglass & Hunneman, 58 Charles St., Boston. Laf. 5455.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 96th Street—Cozy single room; close transportation; nice neighborhood, near church; elevator; $5.50. Riverside 9-9450.

WINDSOR, CONN.—Large room or rooms with fireplaces, for light housekeeping, in private home; charming surroundings; accessible to Hartford; garage. W. D. Stone, 1124 Windsor Avenue.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY. HAN. 9600, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG MAN wishes position as chauffeur; handy with tools; painter by trade; references furnished. Parkway 4750-M (Mass.).

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

COMPANION, housekeeper, with nursing experience, capable seamstress; Christian Scientists preferred; go anywhere. B-1, 2618 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

Delaware

WILMINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 9878 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COAL Koppers COKE
WOOD Fuel Oil
"A Superior Fuel for Every Need"
I. ELMER PERRY CO.
29th and Boulevard Dial 3-3119

"Everybody's Store"
CROSBY-HILL CO.
Dry Goods—Ready-to-Wear
Lingerie—Hosiery
605-09 MARKET STREET

George W. Rodgers
Invites You to Visit His New and Different
FURNITURE STORE
Specializing in Early American Reproductions for a Discriminating Public.
515 SHIPLEY STREET

Coltons
Our expert Dry Cleaning will keep your clothes at their best.
Plant and Store — 115 W. 9th St.

"HARPER METHOD"
AUTHORIZED
Scientific Care of the Hair, Scalp and Face; also Harper Preparations for Home Use
Separate Department for Gentlemen
1 EAST 9TH STREET
Delaware Trust Bldg. Tel. 2-0712

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON (Continued)

THIS *Spring*
Put spring in your step with a pair of foot-invigorating
DR. M. W. LOCKE
SHOES
Exclusively Here
$10 and $11.50
Braunsteins
THE FASHION CAPITAL OF DELAWARE

Helen M. Wollaston
800 WEST NINTH STREET
Sports, Afternoon and Dinner Clothes
Priced $16.95 to $59.95
Complete range of sizes

Interior, Exterior
Painting
Glass
Hardware
BAMBERGER & ROBBINS INC.
Phone 3-3132 204-208 W. 7th St.

BUTLER'S
INC.
Stationers—Booksellers
Engravers Photographic Equipment
Printers Office Furniture
415 Market Street—Phone 7545

BUCKENHEU'S
MARKET
GROCERIES
MEATS
VEGETABLES
N. E. Cor. 5th and Van Buren Sts.
Phone 3-3175
Prompt Courteous Delivery Service

Dist. of Col.

WASHINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone National 2142 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FORREST OAKLEY, Inc.
Sportswear
Suits and Coats
Sweaters and Skirts
1313 Connecticut Avenue

COLUMBIA ROAD
DELICATESSEN
ROZANSKY & LEVIN, Prop.
Imported and domestic meats, fish, cheese, pickles, crackers, etc. Full line Fancy Groceries, Cooked Meats, Sandwiches, made to order. Heinz Relish, Campbell's Soups
We deliver. Phone Columbia 5320
1782 COLUMBIA ROAD N. W.

DALY & ROGERS
Florists
1026 Connecticut Ave., N. W.
The La Salle Washington, D. C.
Phones {NAtional 1556 / NAtional 1557 / OXford 0851

RUSSELL J. THORNHILL
PRINTING
1015 15TH ST., N. W. Metropolitan 4567

Maine

AUBURN

You'll Like
Walton's Ideal Bread
It's so Wholesome and Dependable
Distributors for GeBott's Quality Cakes
WALTON'S BAKERY
60-62 Second St.

BANGOR

Rinz Co.
Women's Smart Fashions
Dresses, Coats, Hats, Hosiery, Bags, Gloves, Corsets and Lingerie
43 Main Street

Caldwell Sweet Co.
26 MAIN STREET
TOILET GOODS, HIGH GRADE CHOCOLATES, SALTED NUTS
Soda Fountain Service with Special Luncheon Suggestions

New Franklin Laundry
PHONE 3303
75 South Main Street, Brewer, Maine
All Kinds of Laundry Service
Better Work Our Motto
MAY WE SERVE YOU?

Excellent Food Well Served
THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
DIAL 6810 OR 9129
The New Atlantic Restaurant
T. D. MOURKAS, Mgr.
66 Main Street Bangor, Maine

FREEPORT

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Paint Headquarters
Let us help you solve your Paint Problems for Homes, Cottages or Boats
Always the best in Paint and Varnish
THE RED & WHITE STORE
WESTONS

MAINE

LEWISTON

INVESTIGATE
The World's Economy Champion Oil Burner
We can show you up to 40% savings over other burners with a FLUID HEAT OIL BURNER. Complete Heating Plants
Fred C. McKenney, Inc.
College and Sabattus St. Tel. 3756

For Easter
Enjoy the Best
A New Suit, Top Coat or Hat
remember
CRONIN & ROOT
Sell Good Clothes
127 LISBON STREET, LEWISTON, ME.

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-4634 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SILVER
A welcome, useful and lasting gift
Spoons, forks, knives, bowls, dishes, pitchers, trays, tea and coffee services.
CARTER BROS. CO.
Jewelers
PORTLAND, MAINE

Exclusiveness! in the
GOWN SHOP
$16.95—$59.95
Dresses for misses and women. Distinctiveness and exclusiveness is assured when you purchase a dress in this section. We invite your inspection at all times.
Owen, Moore's
PORTLAND MAINE

Anita Files
HAT SHOP
Tel. 2-2710
144 High St.
New Congress Bldg.

LIFE INSURANCE
ANNUITIES
GENERAL INSURANCE
Let us help you with insurance problems
PHILIP H. MacDONALD
912 Chapman Bldg. Dial 2-8301

Maine's Leading Booksellers and Stationers
Loring, Short & Harmon
Monument Square Portland

Randall McAllister
COAL
FUEL OIL
8-4 COMMERCIAL ST. 3-2941 614 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Satisfaction Since 1861

J. T. Merrill & Co. Jewelers Portland, Me.
Sterling Silver
Place Service Plan Available in all patterns
We invite you to call
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
INC.
503 CONGRESS ST., PORTLAND, ME.

New Hampshire

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1261 9 to 11 a. m. and 6 to 7 p. m. daily, except Wednesday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ATHERTON'S RADIO SHOP
PHILCO
SALES AND SERVICE
123 No. Main Street Phone 260

KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY
SOCONY FUEL
and RANGE OILS
Prompt Delivery — Metered Service
10 Park Street Phone 2215

CONCORD PUBLIC MARKET
The Best of Everything for Your Table
9 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.

Spring Specials of
ALUMINUM WARE
Teakettles, Percolators, Rice Boilers, Saucepans, etc.
49c *each*
A. H. BRITTON & CO.

KICKERNICK UNDIES
For complete comfort and rare beauty
Harry G. Emmons

INSURANCE
MORRILL & EVERETT

City Coal Company
Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite
87½ So. Main St. Phone 3080

You'll always do better at
LINCOLN'S
26 Pleasant St.
Concord's Leading Home Furnishers

NEW HAMPSHIRE

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of All Kinds
2 South Main Street, Concord, N. H.

We recommend
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(Machineless)
$6.00 and $10.00
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72 No. Main St. Telephone 2880

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FITCH-MURRAY CO.
for Lunch or Dinner
Candies and Ices
24 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.
Closed Sundays and Holidays

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 TO $6
TONKIN & FRASER
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Insurance
is our business
May We Serve You
88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

MANCHESTER

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Pariseau's
Cordially invites you to its Spring Opening, March 7th, 1940
Glorious New Fashions
that have just stepped out of Designers' Shops
PARISEAU'S Inc.
The Style Center of New Hampshire

J. HODGE CO.
Manufacturers of Builders' Finish
MARTIN-SENOUR
Monarch Paint
100% PURE
Interior, Exterior, Quick Drying Enamels, Varnishes
Office and Factory, 485 Elm Street

N. H.'s Greatest Dept Store Is
READY FOR SPRING
For two months buyers have searched the markets . . . following style trends . . . Now we are ready with the new smart hand-picked fashions at prices that have made Leavitt's the greatest style store in the State.
The Leavitt Co.

Silver Foxes for Spring and Smartness
Jackets and Scarfs
McLANE & TAYLOR
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WATCH REPAIRING
Expertly Done—Moderate Prices
Also a fine line of Hamilton and Ruiter Watches
N. GUY RUITER
922 ELM STREET

Electrical Contractors
Electrical Appliances
No job too big or too small
A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 ELM STREET PHONE 667

P. J. Campbell
REAL ESTATE
Property Management
Rents Collected
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Philco Refrigerators
Newest Styles — All Sizes
E. T. CARBEE—Proprietor
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Join the Easter Parade
Your Clothes Cleaned Like New
Parisian Dry Cleaning Co.
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Be Ready for Easter with a
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Your choice of Jamal, Zotos, Padol, Realistic.
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Enjoy all the new books for only a few cents a week
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All the Newest Numbers
G. F. St. Lawrence & Son
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71 Hanover St.

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Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued)

Custom Made
FURNITURE
CO-RELATED GROUPS
At the Price of Regular Merchandise!
Select Your Own Combination of Colors in Coverings.
Nearly 80 Designs and Colors.
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Corner Valley and Wilson Streets
Home of the Newest and Best

EASTER FASHIONS
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The dress you have dreamed about is here. It is Smart and Appealing.
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No Mend Silk Hose
New Spring Shades
Personal Length
$1.15 and $1.35
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ENJOY FRESH-TASTING FRUITS and VEGETABLES OUT of SEASON
FROZEN FOODS
Have Real FLAVOR
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Easter Is Early
Avoid the Rush
Send Your Clothing Now
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JAMES A. EDDY SONS
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Member of the Florist Telegraph Delivery Association
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Greenhouses Tel. 86

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Phone 962
Frank J. Lutz Henry C. Wilkinson

The Century Store
WILLIAM LEYS
DRY GOODS COMPANY
Telephone 2100 135-137 Thames St.

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Res. Phone — Perry 4152-R
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Children Know the Difference!
Be sure they get our
Pure Grade A Raw Milk
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Purchase Goods
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—
please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

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Virginia

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Satisfactory Delivery to All Parts of the City

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DRY CLEANING CO.
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Member of Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association
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For Easter Smartness
MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTER
FASHIONS and ACCESSORIES
Dress Up for Easter
In Smart Fashions from
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We specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
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CERTIFIED GEMOLOGISTS
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NEW SPRING COAT
$16.95
NACHMAN'S

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Featuring fine Blue White Diamonds since 1847. A complete stock of sterling silver. Visit our beautiful Gift Shop, second floor
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Norfolk's Largest Department Store
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Lady-like are the fashions that will lead the Easter Parade and here you will see the newest in ready-to-wear accessories and the like.
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WE CALL FOR AND DELIVER

B and M
SHOE REPAIRING SHOPPE
Shoes Dyed to Match Your Gown
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LADIES' GIFT SHOP

"Better Furniture"
Smith Furniture
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VIRGINIA

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We invite you to come in and look over the new Printzess Coats and Suits. We are appreciative of your patronage.

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"At Memorial Bridge"
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DEPARTMENT STORE
FASHIONS
from head to toe to groom you and your family for your smartest season.
35 West Campbell Phone 9211

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Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

West Virginia

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BEAUTY SHOP
Coiffure Reflections — Expert Service and Advice Pertaining to Branches of Beauty Culture
Covie & Richardson Store
Phone Cap. 27-151
Branch 13

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Get the Goodyear Tires, Batteries and Accessories you need now by using our Budget Plan. Terms to suit.

"CHEER UP"
Economy Wash, everything washed and thoroughly rinsed in eight to ten changes of rain soft water, the excess water is removed, flat work is ironed and other work is returned damp, ready for starching and ironing.
Rug Cleaning, Garment Cleaning and Dye Work
Elite Laundry Co.
TELEPHONE 21-125

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HOME MADE CANDIES
and ICE CREAM
TASTY SANDWICHES
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"The State's Largest Restaurant"
407 WEST MAIN
F. H. JOHNSON, Mgr.

ONE COAT COVERS NU-ENAMEL NO BRUSH MARKS
Henry A. Spencer
PLUMBING, HEATING
432 W. PIKE ST. TELEPHONE 199

500—300—25
Celebrating Our 25th Anniversary
WILLIAMS PRINTING CO.
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Square Deal Shoe Shop
"From Old to New With Any Shoe"
We Call For and Deliver
PATSY NASH *Prop.* Phone 2661

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"IF IT'S QUALITY, TRY THE EMPIRE"
Master Cleaners and Dyers
Satisfying Service
Phone 600-601-602-603

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EXCELLENT SERVICE
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Shoe Rebuilders—Shoe Shine—Hat Cleaning and Reblocking — Shoe Dyeing and Tinting — Clothes Cleaning and Pressing — Glove Cleaning
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Canada

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HAMILTON

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ROLLS and CAKES
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
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Phone 2-3535—A Driver Will Call

For Insured and Guaranteed
DRY CLEANING
TRY
A. Parker & Son
Cleaners and Dyers
184 King St. East Hamilton, Ontario
Phone 2-4615

In HAMILTON
IT'S
WILSON'S SHOE STORE
Established in '63
73 KING STREET EAST

OTTAWA

Phone 2-2411
R. & P. Powell Grocer
Shirriff's Lushus Table Jellies

LADY BILTMORE HATS
Tailored felts of unusual smartness 5.95
Murphy-Gamble
LIMITED

G. T. GREEN
DECORATOR
750 Bank St. 7-0235

ONTARIO

OTTAWA (Continued)

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Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us
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Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
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Dustprooted Coal and Coke
PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
234 Bank Street 2-5777

THRIFTY and DAMP WASH
ECONOMY—20 Pieces for $1.00
All Ironed De Luxe Service
Special Bachelor Service
Household Laundry
LIMITED
Telephone 7-6700

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Successors to
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LIMITED
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HARVEY H. HYDE
Blue Ribbon Meat Markets
Quality and Service
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TORONTO

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CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"
Belyea Bros. LIMITED
PLUMBERS, STEAMFITTERS, TINSMITHS, ELECTRICIANS
City-Wide Service
Service Any Time, Anywhere

LUMBERMENS MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY
DON S. HOOD, Representative
EL. 3353 TORONTO LY. 7794
20%-25% Dividend Savings
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE

Good Shoes for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE, Ltd.
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Living Protection
Jessie M. Ritchie
representing
Investors Syndicate
HY. 5502 WA. 1925

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto
Distinctive Styles

flor-enz
HATS
MADE TO ORDER AND REMODELLED
169 Yonge St. (Room 103) EL. 1990

For Better Fuel Service Call
McKINNON FUELS
LIMITED
City Wide Delivery
Gerrard at Main Gr. 1187

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Hairdressing
Efficient Operators for Styling Coiffures
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Hyland 1638 EDNA REAMAN

CRASHLEY MOTORS
LIMITED
DODGE and DE SOTO
738 LAKESHORE ROAD, NEW TORONTO
PHONE JU. 3322 N. T. 1233

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

J. & W. R. SCOTT
LIMITED
Dupont at Davenport
GROCERIES, MEATS, FISH
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
You are assured of a good table economically with food from Scotts.
7 DIRECT PHONES MI 4601

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

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Hosiery
Fresh Firsts Only by
"Orient"
85c—$1.15
Others 69c — 79c
WOOLNOUGH SHOP
Kate J. Nicol
32 BLOOR W.
Open Fri. and Sat. Evenings

REVITALIZED
This remarkable drycleaning process brings new life to fabrics and revives colors to unbelievable freshness. Let us take care of your next Drycleaning order.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.

Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
Midway 3541

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Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
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OLIVE FARM DAIRY, Ltd.
Plain and Jersey
MILK
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Diana Restaurant
187 YONGE STREET
188 BLOOR STREET WEST
Delicious Food Well Served
We Appreciate Your Yellow Stickers

ROSELAWN FARMS, Ltd.
Milk from 100% Government Tuberculin Tested Herds
IT COSTS NO MORE
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Commercial and Society PRINTERS
99 CHURCH STREET Phone Elgin 7906

DRESSES
that are different
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J. L. CHISHOLM
QUALITY SHOES
2282 Bloor St. W. Ly. 1967

QUEBEC

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Elwood 1578 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
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Vipond-Tolhurst Coal
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"SERVICE THAT SATISFIES"
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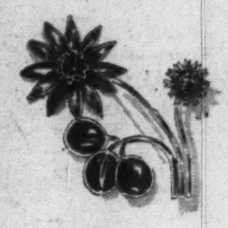
Tel. MArquette 6926
Res. ELwood 2284

ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
Makers of
BUTTERNUT and the new CORONATION LOAF

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL LIMITED



LAPEL FLOWERS!
The flowers that bloom on your suit lapel this year—should be just such a sparkling bouquet as this. Exquisitely finished, a-glitter with fake jewels, delicately enamelled, sparkling with colour! This jewelled sunflower at $3—is only one in our exciting collection.
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Simpson's Montreal

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SEMI-ANNUAL SALE
Every Department Offers Generous Reductions
BURBERRYS
Included!
SALE ENDS SOON
Montreal's Quality Store for Men

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JAY WOLFE INC.
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Duplication and Copying of every description
PROMPT SERVICE
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Tel. LAncaster 8418

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invite you to see their new line of
SPRING AND SUMMER FROCKS
also Babies' Frocks—Age 1-6 yrs.
Just Arrived from New York
Alterations and Remodeling
1442 Sherbrooke St. W. Tel. LA. 1927

QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL
Toilet Laundries Ltd.
WI. 5121
La. 9023 1223 Bishop St.

Helena's REGISTERED FLOWER SHOP
Under Management of Miss H. Thornburg
Formerly of Thornburg Bros. Ltd.

Scotts
RESTAURANT
1180 St. Catherine Street, West

European Local Classified

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Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are assured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

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Bookbinder
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Let me re-make that old chair or regenerate your home. Reliable decoration, interior or exterior. Estimates free.
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142 Notting Hill Gate, London PAR. 8904

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PERFECT WORK—MENDING FREE
PLEASE WRITE OR RING MRS JOYCE NEWTON RENOWN 0127 15 MILES RADIUS

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TEACHER of Piano and Accompanist offers services; moderate fees, R. Reynolds, 1197 London Rd., Norbury, London, S. W. 16. POL. 1561.

European Local Classified

(Continued)

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Close to Christian Science Church and Adjacent to St. James' Park Sta.
At Rents from £80 p. a.
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A PERFECT NO-TROUBLE HOME
An ideal for a NIGHT or a YEAR for visitors and those on "leave." Reduced terms. Completely self-contained FLATLETS and SUITES with EVERY convenience. Moderate, priced, pleasing catering. From 25/- all inclusive. 8-9 Lancaster Gate, London, W. 2. Pad. 8205-6-7.

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N. GREEN, Exclusive Ladies' Tailoring. Fur Work. Expert Workmanship. Long Coats, Costumes, Furs Scientifically Cleaned, Dyed, Repaired, Remodeled. 41, Marloes Road, Kensington, London, Western 2748.

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LONDON'S Taxis always at your service to Meetings, Lectures and Services to the Shops, Stations and Theatres.
TAKE A TAXI!

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Catering for Parties Temple Bar 7205

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MARY HAMLIN, L.R.A.M.
Soprano
Gives lessons in SPEAKING and SINGING
Also coaches Church Soloists
Inquiries:
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Abercorn 1818

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London, Flaxman 2747

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26 Bond St., Ealing, W. 5. Tel. 2127
Rents Collected Valuations

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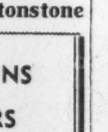

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

Where Would You Find—

1. The Will Rogers Shrine of the Sun?
2. The British Museum?
3. Cape Cod?
4. The Khyber Pass?
5. Avalon Bay?
6. The birthplace of James Buchanan?
7. The Flour City?
8. Times Square?
9. The River Jordan?
10. The capital of Louisiana?

(Answers appear on this page)

In Lighter Vein

Paraphrased!

Teacher turned away from the blackboard, where she had been writing.

"Read out that sentence, Willie," she said.

"'He was bent on seeing his old school'," read Willie.

"Now, children," continued teacher, "I want you all to paraphrase that sentence."

Chewing his pen, Willie regarded the blackboard. Then his face lit up. Busily he wrote, "The sight of the old school doubled him up."

Oh, Blessed Reticence!

Charles II of England once asked Stillingfleet, the famous clergyman, why he read his sermons from manuscript.

"Why do you read your speeches from the throne?" countered the minister.

"Because," replied the King, "I have asked the people so often for money I am ashamed to look them in the face."

Why Bring That Up?

"Ladies and gentlemen," shouted the street corner salesman, "I have here a flexible comb that will stand any kind of treatment. You can bend it double, you can hit it with a hammer, you can twist it, you can——"

"Can you comb your hair with it?" inquired an interested listener. —Windsor Star.

Overdid It

"This salad tastes terrible. Did you wash the lettuce, Milly?"

"Yes, even with soap."

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Some Flowers Have Perfume and Others Do not?

Some flowers and certain insects have a relationship that is mutually beneficial. From the association the insects obtain food, in the form of nectar or pollen or both. In return (quite unintentionally) they carry pollen from flower to flower, assisting in cross-pollination.

It is thought that the earliest flowers offered only pollen as an inducement to insects to visit them. Later in their development, flowers added the sweet liquid known as nectar as an added attraction. About the same time perfumes or odors came into use by flowers as aids in the important business of luring insects. As a final completing touch, showy colors and striking markings were used to attract and guide insects in their quest of pollen and nectar.

The scent given off by some flowers serves the important purpose of attracting flying insects to the blossoms. Experiments indicate that if the flower retains its perfume, insects will continue to visit it even after the petals and other showy parts that might attract the sight have been removed.

Other experiments indicate that bees are not so much attracted by scent in flowers as are flies, butterflies and moths. This is supported by the strong, aromatic perfume of flowers attractive to butterflies, and the stronger scent in the evening of flowers visited by night-flying moths. Moths released hundreds of yards from and out of sight of a honeysuckle bush fly straight to the flowers.

In general, the amount and type

HONEYSUCKLE

of perfume given off by flowers varies directly with the type of insect which the flower wishes to attract.

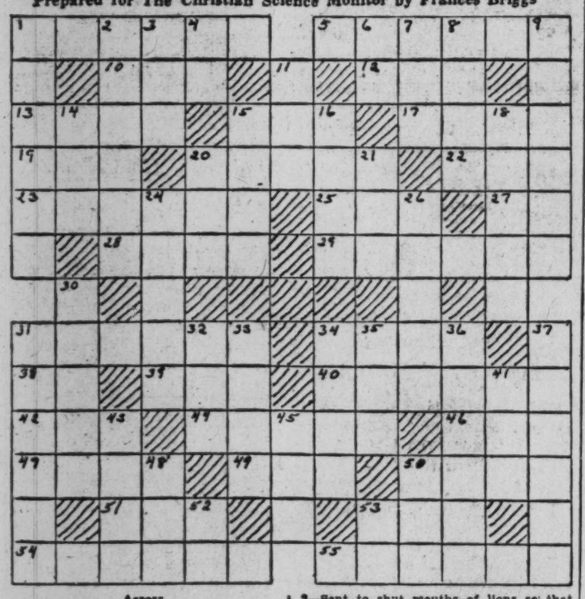
It is of interest to note that after cross-pollination has been accomplished, the flower will cease to make nectar or give off perfume. The showy petals, too, will shrivel and fall. No longer needing to attract insects, the flower ceases to provide a lure for them.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

A Verse for Today . . .

But to do good and to communicate forget not: for with such sacrifices God is well pleased.—Heb. 13:16.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

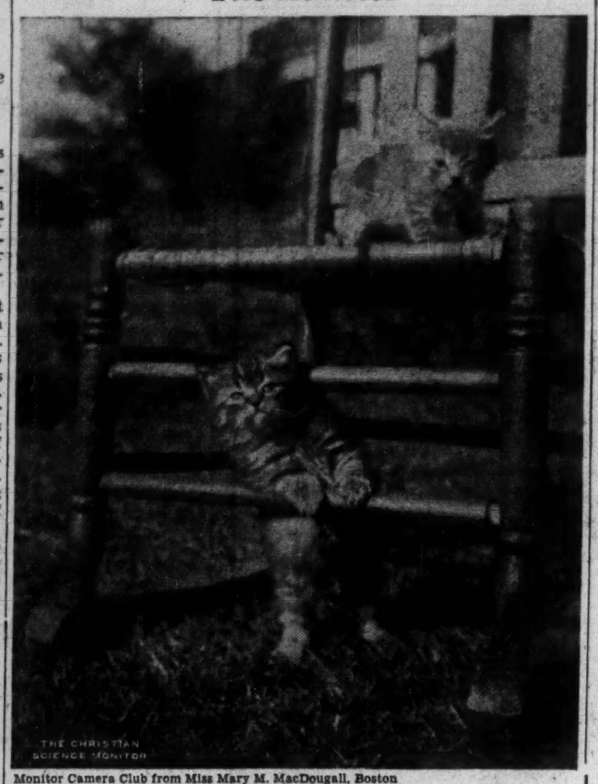
1—Raisins are dried what?
5—What is one of books of Apocrypha?
10—What land was east of Eden?
12—What is a river of North Carolina?
13—Solon was what?
15—What prefix denotes "through"?
17—What do you call front hair cut straight across?
19—What is a seaport of Fr. Indo-China?
20—Would a chaja have wings, horns, or hoofs?
22—To excavate.
23—What place is mentioned only in Isa. 15:8?
25—Female of the hare is what?
27—Where is Trion (abbr.)?
28—What is a seaport of northwestern Morocco?
29—Vineyards of what place were celebrated in Palestine?
31—Who was a king of Egypt?
34—Tanjong is a game, bird, or cape—which?
38—What is second note of scale?
39—Male nilgai is what?
40—What is a commune of Hungary?
42—Where is Michigan City (abbr.)?
44—What Swedish lake extends 70 miles in from Baltic Sea?
46—Who was one of kings or princes of Midian?
47—What is a commune of Yugoslavia?
49—What do you call one distinguished for clever and amusing sayings?
50—What stone splits into flat pieces suitable for paving?
51—What is a county of Hungary?
53—What is a Belgian commune on Meuse River?
54—What prophet wrote a history of Uzziah's reign which is lost (II Chron. 26:22)?
55—What loud-sounding instrument was much used by priests (I Chron. 15:28)?

Down

1—What was that part of Egypt where Israelites dwelt during their sojourn in that country?
2—Sent to shut mouths of lions so that they did not harm Daniel (pl.)?
3—Who was an American author and poet?
4—What ending denotes past tense?
6—Where is Bountiful (Abbr.)?
7—What is any of several species of flounder?
8—Who was son of Enoch (Gen. 4:18)?
9—What Hebrew prophet flourished during reign of Darius I, about 520 B. C.?
11—Would a masu have buds, fins or oars (sing.)?
14—In what month was Izaak Walton born (abbr.)?
15—What is a silver coin of U. S.?
16—What is a commune of France?
18—What is a town of Turkey, Asia?
20—What is a commune of Switzerland?
21—What was relationship of Baruch to Neriah?
24—Who acted as the mouthpiece of Moses?
26—Where did Amasis reign?
30—What is a city of Belgium?
31—What Italian statesman helped Garibaldi to become master of Sicily?
32—Who is principal character of a comedy by A. A. Milne?
33—What is sliced cabbage served as a salad?
34—What American songbird mimics notes of many birds?
35—What is a river of Switzerland?
36—What is a masculine as well as a feminine proper name?
37—What piece in chess usually bears a horse's head?
41—What place in Assyria is mentioned in II Kings 17:24?
43—What is a prima donna?
45—Movable cover is what?
48—What was Hadar's capital (I Chron. 1:50)?
50—What is soft, downy covering on skin of a peach?
52—Where is Colombia (abbr.)?
53—What Chinese measure is equal to 1-10 sheng?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

The Athletes



Monitor Camera Club from Miss Mary M. MacDougall, Boston

"How did he ever get up there?"

Footnotes to History

The "Monroe Doctrine" Was Not Monroe's Idea

History does repeat itself. Today the United States waves furiously the "Monroe Doctrine," as Europe eyes South America; more than 100 years ago similar European glances caused the birth of the famed doctrine. This principle, however, was the idea neither of President Monroe nor of any other American. It was conceived by an Englishman!

In the years after 1812, Spain's South American dependencies were declaring their independence. Several European powers, aiming to discourage revolution at home, stood by Spain. But not England. Her trade with the new-born Latin republics was growing too large. Therefore George Canning, Britain's Foreign Secretary, outlined the "doctrine" idea to American Ambassador Richard Rush. It was to be a joint Anglo-American declaration closing the Western Hemisphere to further European colonization. Ambassador Rush promptly forwarded the plan to Washington.

But John Quincy Adams, Monroe's Secretary of State, was not sure of England's motives. For one thing, he feared Cuba might become a gem in the British diadem; so he induced Monroe to act alone. And in 1823, in his message to Congress, the President came forward with the still valid promise of American aid to her sister republics of the South.

Whether or not Monroe "pulled England's chestnuts out of the fire," as has been maintained, the Doctrine stands today as a prime factor in American foreign policy.—**Joseph A. Moore.**

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934 by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Cristu, Ion (yŏn krē′-stōō) —Newly appointed Minister controlling trade contracts with Germany and the British-French allies.

Darrieux, Danielle (dȧ′-nyĕl′ dȧ′-ryû′)—French film actress.

Estigarribia, Gen. José Félix (hō-sā′ fā′-lēks ĕs′-tē-gär-rē′-byä)—President of Paraguay, who has assumed dictatorial powers.

Guardia, Dr. Rafael Calderón (rä′-fä-ĕl′ käl′-dä-rōn′ gwär′-thyä) — Newly elected President of Costa Rica.

Menemencoglu, Numan (nōō′-män′ mĕ′-nĕ-mĕn-jĕ′-ō-lōō)—Turkish Secretary-General for Foreign Affairs.

Mihalache, Ion (yŏn mē′-hä-lä′-kĕ) — Rumanian peasant leader.

Rachlin, Ezra (räk′-lĭn) — Conductor at the Curtis Institute of Music in Philadelphia.

Summa (sōōm′-mä) — Finnish fortified town near the western end of the Mannerheim Line.

Thiede, Alexander (tē′-dē) —Conductor of the Boston Women's Symphony Orchestra.

Vereker, Gordon (vĕr′-ĭ-kĕr)—Newly appointed British Minister to Finland.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Baku (bä-kōō′) — Location of important Balkan oil wells.

Gila (hē′-lä) — River in southwestern United States.

Palestine (păl′-ĕs-tĭn) — Country of western Asia, known as the Holy Land.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ȧccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, hēre, ẹvent, ẽnd, silẽnt, makẽr; īce, ill, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ụnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nat͟ure, verd͟ure; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Back to the Farm

"Our population is going to be more dispersed in the future, because civilization and its comforts and conveniences are no longer the special property of the cities."—Charles F. Kettering.

Checkered Schoolhouse

Monitor Camera Club from G. L. Champlin, Cherry Creek, N. Y.

This unique building was snapped near Asheville, N. Y.

Little Things

The smile was such a little thing
But it sped on its way on angel wing—
A messenger boy with feet of lead
Caught in magic, and weariness fled.

The same smile and a word of cheer—
And a lonely heart let go its fear.
It only needed the helping hand
To give the feet a firmer stand.

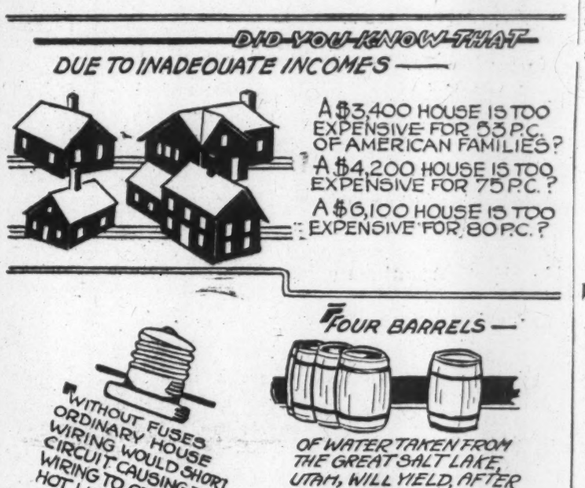
A tiny boy with tear-stained face
Caught the magic of its grace—
And looking up with pleased surprise
The smile was shining in his eyes!

On and on it went throughout the day
And scattered sunshine all the way—
And the one who had given it light
Carried it home again that night!

—Isabel V. Reitz

Facts and Figures

H. E. T.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"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Sharing the View

Seattle, Wash.

For several years the trees and shrubs of the neighboring garden below the cottage had been putting on so much growth that they were encroaching upon the prized view of Puget Sound which could be seen from the porch of the cottage. It seemed that in a short time two women who lived in the cottage would be able to see nothing but the tree tops of the neighbor's garden.

One evening the neighbor paid a call upon the two women as they sat on the porch. "I came to see what kind of view you have from here," he explained.

The next morning the women observed him in his garden, and soon they realized the real purpose of his call the night before. He was trimming back the trees, cutting off branches, and removing shrubs. In fact he was restoring to them the view of the water they had so much enjoyed.

Each year since then he has come and stood on the porch to see what trimming would be necessary to give his neighbors the same beauty to look upon.

Daily Quotation

TO choose the best is the art of existence.
—David Starr Jordan

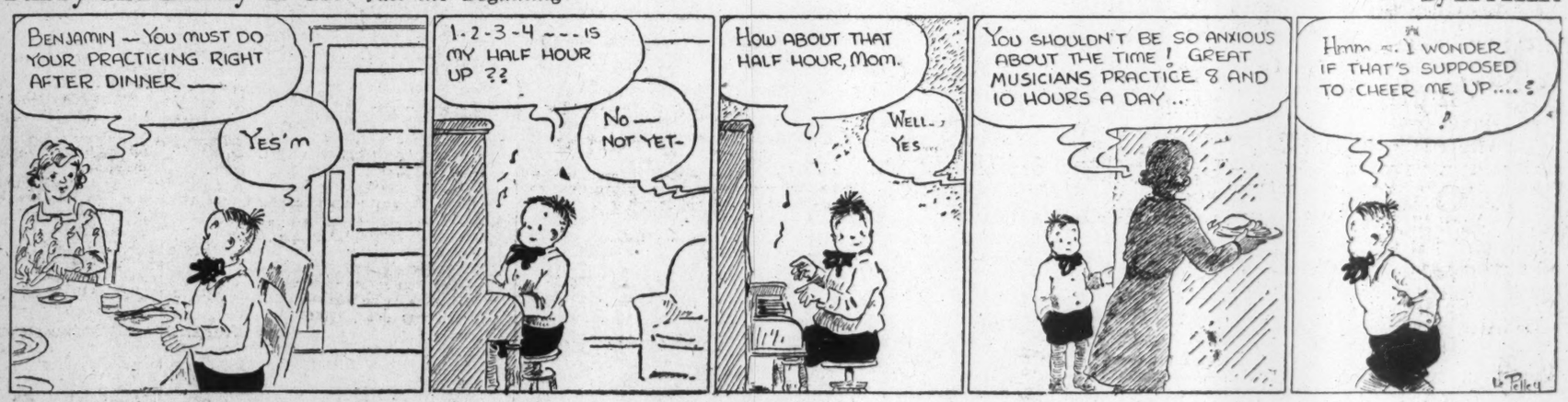
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A rugged tower on the top of Cheyenne Mountain, Colorado Springs, Colo.
2. London, England; it houses priceless collections.
3. A peninsula in southeastern Massachusetts about 65 miles long; noted for its fine beaches and picturesque scenery.
4. The chief pass between India and Afghanistan.
5. Catalina Island; about 25 miles off San Pedro, California.
6. Near Mercersburg, Pa.; April 28, 1791.
7. Minneapolis, Minn.; so named because of its extensive flour mills.
8. The heart of the theatrical district at 7th Ave. and Broadway, New York City.
9. Palestine; it is 200 miles long and empties into the Dead Sea.
10. Baton Rouge.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Just the Beginning!*

By Le Pelley


BENJAMIN — YOU MUST DO YOUR PRACTICING RIGHT AFTER DINNER —
YES'M
1-2-3-4 ——IS MY HALF HOUR UP ??
NO— NOT YET-
HOW ABOUT THAT HALF HOUR, MOM.
WELL— YES...
YOU SHOULDN'T BE SO ANXIOUS ABOUT THE TIME! GREAT MUSICIANS PRACTICE 8 AND 10 HOURS A DAY...
Hmm — I WONDER IF THAT'S SUPPOSED TO CHEER ME UP....?
!
Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Well Its Nice to Think About Anyway*

By Rodgers

This P.M. I overheard the Boss say, "Well in sixteen more days Spring will be here!"
"Oh, Boy! That sounds good to me!" I said to myself—
"I could enjoy a few real hot days!"—
?
Yes, sir!
R. Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Quartet From Lago Pato*

By The Hagers

I WORKED IN EARNEST ALL NIGHT LONG, AND FINISHED MY FIESTA SONG.
A CHORUS WOULD BE JUST THE THING! I ASKED FOR BIRDS WHO LOVE TO SING.
I WAITED UNTIL HALF-PAST FOUR, THEN HEARD LOUD VOICES AT MY DOOR.
THEY HARDLY SEEMED THE CHORUS TYPE— A CROW, A CRANE, A LOON, A SNIPE!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Seven Years of the New Deal

On March 4, 1933, Franklin D. Roosevelt was first inaugurated President of the United States. In the seven years since that tense day, he has seen the nation pass through several crises.

First there was the bank holiday at the depth of the depression. During the past six months there have been the problems incidental to the existence of war abroad. In between, there was a critical era of his own making, the Supreme Court fight.

It was inevitable that a liberal program cutting as deeply as his, and affecting so many material interests, should arouse vigorous opposition. The suspicion and bitterness of opponents has been partly invited by the sharp nature of some of his own attacks and the cavalier manner in which he has approached great changes. His cheerful courage set an example for the nation in the dark days of '33; his audacity at times thereafter left careful men afraid to trust the mood of relative conservatism and caution, particularly in international affairs, which he has displayed during the last year.

Friends of the Administration will long point out some of its major milestones such as the Social Security plan, the National Labor Relations Act, the Wages and Hours Law, the farm program, the SEC, the TVA, and generous appropriations for relief—though agreement on the entire beneficence of most of these actions is far from unanimous. Through these and other policies, Mr. Roosevelt has tried but not always convincingly to convey the impression that he is more than some other national leaders genuinely interested in the plight of the little fellow, the common man, or the underprivileged.

On the other side of the ledger there stands a tremendously heavy national debt, practically doubled in peacetime; the greatly augmented executive power and Federal bureaucracy has given rise to serious concern for the functions of proper legislative and judicial authority; and the estimated aggregate of 10,000,000 persons unemployed is not much below what it was seven years ago.

The more implacable critics of the Administration will count it seven years of unmitigated affliction. New Deal enthusiasts, particularly office holders, will make orations in glowing terms on the rise of business from its earlier condition.

The full picture shows that the United States is still far short of ruin, indeed contains many elements of increased national strength, just as the situation now may disappoint the hopes of some who expected wholly political remedies for economic and spiritual problems or who, better, looked for true liberalism to release more rather than less of individualism. The record contains much that will endure, along with a great deal that must be corrected or improved. Whether for better or for worse, the United States will never again be the same as it was before the Roosevelt Administration.

Boston's Smoking Chimneys

Soot-coated buildings, high laundry and cleansing bills, and a daily shower of cinders on windowsills and furniture have made Bostonians more or less conscious of a smoke nuisance that is undoubtedly contributing something to the migration of residents out of the city into cleaner suburban home communities. Nevertheless, few were prepared for the recent announcement of United States authorities classifying Boston with Pittsburgh and St. Louis as the dirtiest cities of their size in the country. The study serves to revitalize that perennial inquiry: "How necessary is smoke?"

Many engineers say that smoke is needless waste of heat and power, that there is positively no reasonable excuse for smoke-belching chimneys. They say that soft coal can be burned as smokelessly as hard coal if men in the engine room know their business and were given the proper equipment. Inspectors of smoke abatement divisions, on the other hand, are not all qualified to advise smoke violators as to how to promote better combustion. And sky-gazing inspectors are further hampered by the practice of some violators who pour smoke into the atmosphere before dawn and after sunset.

Granting these and similar hindrances to smoke control, what can be done to clarify Boston's atmosphere? One suggestion is to utilize the State's Boiler Inspection Division for purposes of smoke control, giving the experts of this department the power to advise plant operators and to enforce anti-smoke laws as they do other regulations. Another proposal is to compel all large heating plants to install stoking or other devices that will automatically consume or check the smoke and inform the engine room when combustion requires adjustment.

The latter proposal seems to hold the most promise for several reasons. One is that combustion should be regulated properly to eliminate fly ash even when there is no visible smoke. Another is that "automatic devices" cannot play politics. The costs of installing such equipment have been paid back to many plants through savings in heat and power that formerly went up the chimney in smoke.

This Week's Appreciation:

To Herbert Hoover, who, in the familiar role of administrator to the needy in war-torn Europe, appeared before the House Foreign Affairs Committee to speak out for extending aid to some 7,000,000 Poles in need of outside help. As organizer and administrator of the Finnish Relief, Inc., the former American President has already helped to send more than $2,000,000 to war-suffering civilians in Finland. Volunteer service in the work of helping the helpless is a humanitarianism which transcends political differences.

"Gone" Is Not Forgotten

In a town devoted to the manufacture and sale of entertainment, it should not be surprising to find showmanship regarded as the principal thing. To observe this about Hollywood can scarcely be called a revelation. Yet it was borne out with particular force last week when "Gone With the Wind" reaped a whirlwind of eight out of sixteen "bests" in the annual industry-wide poll conducted by the Motion Picture Academy of Arts and Sciences.

There were other interesting aspects of the poll, too. Both Vivien Leigh, who was honored for her Scarlett in "GWTW," and Robert Donat, for his Mr. Chips in "Goodbye, Mr. Chips," are English players. Hattie McDaniel, whose Mammy in "Gone Etc.," was elected the best female supporting characterization, became the first member of her race to win an Academy award.

But appraising the broader implications of the blanket of awards to Mr. Selznick's filming of Margaret Mitchell's novel, it is to be noted that Mr. Selznick also received the Irving Thalberg Memorial Award. Last year, Darryl F. Zanuck, another resourceful showman, won the trophy. Although this award is supposed to honor the producer who has contributed most to the advancement of the motion picture as an art, the selection of Mr. Zanuck in 1939 and of Mr. Selznick in 1940 testifies that showmanship plays some part in determining the choice. Let it not be forgotten that showmanship and publicity are high arts in themselves.

The selections substantiate a feeling that "Gone With the Wind" constitutes one of the most amazing exploits of the cinema industry, though not necessarily an enduring artistic achievement. Taking years in production, turning a casting problem into an international issue, emerging with the longest and costliest movie ever made—these are the fabulous feats of a Barnum or a Billy Rose.

"GWTW" was a picture without a great positive theme, but it possessed spectacle, "romance," and action; it was well acted; it had tantalized public curiosity; and finally it was done with sufficient competence and color to reward that curiosity.

Having dared, Mr. Selznick has now discovered that profit is not without honor in its own country. If only this Academy recognition will stimulate further experimentation of all kinds in Hollywood studios, then "GWTW" will be important even after its merit has been seen in perspective beside the great pictures which 1940 is already bringing us.

A word of sincere thanks is due the publishers of Pocket Books, for reprinting complete, unabridged editions of classics, best sellers and detective stories, and selling them at twenty-five cents a copy. The demand has been great for these attractive, well-set-up little books: already the publishers' list has been increased to over forty-five. May their success continue to be as great as their service to readers.

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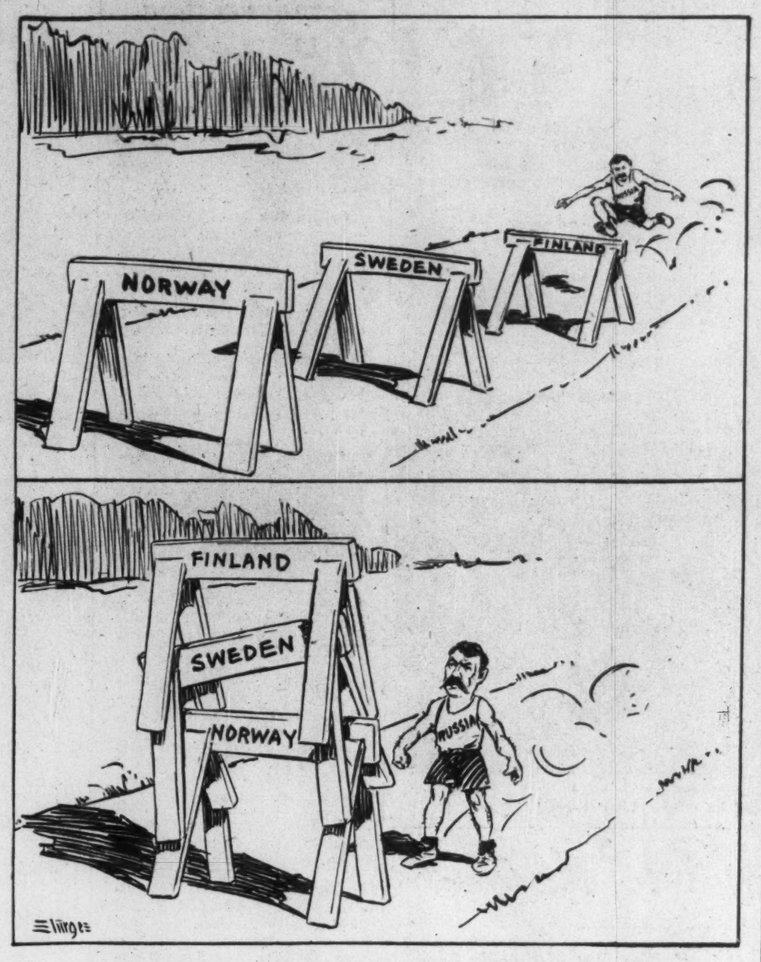

Barnum Brought Me Over

It Was This Way—I

Barnum brought me over.

That's how I came for the first time to America. Since then I have crossed the Atlantic in Cunarder first cabins—charged to generous expense accounts — and during the World War once worked my passage to Liverpool in a Canadian cattle boat as chaperon to horses destined quickly to perish gallantly on fields in Flanders. But my first sight of Coney Island was from the deck of the Atlantic transport liner Minneapolis, chartered to bring a long-expatriated circus back from the port of Dunkirk, France.

Whenever, my wife having commandeered me to some social affair, I casually preface some remark with, "When I was with the circus," the inevitable query comes, "What did you do there?" In an old routebook of the Barnum and Bailey Greatest Show on Earth is a photograph of a slender youth with an underline "Secretary." The term covered a multitude of chores: interpreter while in Europe; representative of the British shareholders of Barnum and Bailey, Limited; cutting my press-agent teeth by filling the fountain pens of the chaps in the publicity department.

To chase away the obvious chagrin caused by the confession that I was neither a clown, bareback rider nor freak I usually bare this fact. I am the only Englishman in captivity ever brought to these United States in a modern Noah's Ark together with a herd of elephants, a ditto of giraffes, various sacred cows from India and untamable zebras, half a thousand horses, a menagerie of "cats," and Krao the Missing Link.

* * *

I was an English boy still in my teens, and wrestling with the intricacies of German tenses, when I joined an American circus in Cologne. The way it all happened was a bit roundabout.

After school days, I had spent a year in France, and when I returned to London I rowed in one of the minor boating clubs that line the Thames between Putney and Mortlake. The club secretary rowed in the same eight as myself, and he and I became great pals. To my amazement I learned, but only after we had chummed together for months, that he was German.

I have lived in most of the European countries, and much of my life has been passed in a cosmopolitan atmosphere, but I could count on the fingers of one hand those who were really bi-lingual. The capitals of the world are crowded with those who, like myself, possess a working knowledge of several languages, but few there are who speak even one other tongue with the same absolute facility as their own. My rowing comrade was a master of English. He spoke it without the trace of accent.

* * *

It was on a Saturday afternoon when we were having "high tea" in a little Putney tavern, after an intra-club race, that he surprised me by saying that his home was in Leipzig. There and then I resolved that because he could come to England and learn my language so perfectly, I would go to Germany and learn his. At eighteen one is impulsive. That decision in the little Putney tavern blazed the path to the doors of the Barnum and Bailey Greatest Show on Earth, and to seventeen years in the "show" business from circus to grand opera.

My German chum, it transpired, had a much older brother in Cologne who was a student of English, but, tied to a position of responsibility, he had never been able to break away long enough to consummate a long-cherished desire to live for a period in England to polish up his English.

WILLIAM R. MACDONALD

[Editor's Note: "Barnum Brought Me Over" will appear in this space each Monday until its conclusion.]

(To be continued)

Mirror of World Opinion

"Cannot Leave God Out"

Religion can never be killed out of the human heart. The State as a god will not satisfy in the long run. A world of right and justice cannot be built up and leave God out. France once tried it and failed. "In the beginning, God." The human race is born God-conscious.—The Rev. Charles M. Sheldon as quoted in the *Council Bluffs* (Iowa) *Nonpareil.*

The United States in a Small World

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By J. Roscoe Drummond

With new force this past week the United States saw what a small world this is, for in the span of five days:

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, revealed that the conversations which he had initiated among the neutrals would be extended to include every government in the world in the interests of post-war disarmament and economic reconstruction. Thus American diplomacy actively entered the peace zone.

Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, went in person to Rome to interview Signor Mussolini and to Berlin to interview Herr Hitler in order to assay the course of hostilities and to estimate the innermost war aims of the belligerents. This week he will proceed to Paris and London. Thus American diplomacy actively entered the war zone.

Ambassador Myron C. Taylor presented his credentials to the Vatican as personal representative of President Roosevelt in order that the President may parallel his efforts with those of the Roman Catholic Church in behalf of peace and religious freedom.

* * *

Congress passed and the President signed a bill increasing the foreign lending resources of the Export-Import Bank by $100,000,000.

Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, immediately announced that the Export-Import Bank had allocated $20,000,000 for an additional loan to Finland, a $15,000,000 loan to Sweden, and a $10,000,000 loan to Norway. These credits may be used only for the purchase of non-military supplies in the United States. Similar loans are to be made to China and to several Latin-American nations.

President Roosevelt returned to the White House from his vacation cruise in South Atlantic waters convinced that the United States needs additional air bases to protect the Panama Canal.

Naval warfare again came close to the American coast when a submarine was reported to have attacked the British freighter Southgate about 175 miles northeast of San Juan, Puerto Rico—another apparent violation of the safety-belt neutrality zone proclaimed by the Panama Conference.

Congress advanced toward final enactment the largest peace-time defense appropriations in the history of the United States, with both parties united in the position that America must be prepared to protect the entire western hemisphere from foreign aggression.

* * *

This, for one week is a fair quota of world events in which the interest of the United States is immediate and paramount. They do not suggest, in the least, that America is edging toward military involvement in the European War. They do not suggest that America is planning political involvement in a European peace. Taken together, these events give further and fresh illustration that the United States is being profoundly affected by the course of the present war and will later be profoundly affected by the shape of the future peace.

Of all the foregoing developments the most significant and ultimately the most constructive are Mr. Hull's informal conversations with the foreign offices of the world. These negotiations represent Mr. Hull's personal initiative, although they are genuinely supported by the President. They give expression to the predominant view in the State Department as to what is the best and most positive contribution the United States can make to the ultimate peace. And the vigor with which the Secretary of State is now pressing the conversations suggests something of Mr. Hull's instinctive disapproval, or at least resistance, to Mr. Welles' tour of inquiry in Europe.

Mr. Hull's objective is not to mediate the war; his objective is to prepare early and patiently and thoroughly the structure for a sound and lasting peace. Mr. Hull does not want to see the United States within sighting distance of an appeasement policy and he is concerned lest Mr. Welles' mission unwittingly draw the United States into such a position. Frankly, most of Mr. Welles' colleagues will breathe a sigh of relief when the Undersecretary gets back to Washington.

The essential purpose of Mr. Hull's exploratory work can be put this way: If the objective of the war is to end political totalitarianism, the objective of the peace must be to end economic totalitarianism. This implies providing for all countries access to vital raw materials and reopening the normal channels of international trade.

* * *

It is noteworthy that public opinion is witnessing America's acceptance of its natural role in world affairs with equanimity and understanding. As is manifest in the capital and in the country, American opinion is strongly for non-involvement in the war; but it is decreasingly isolationist so far as the United States can properly influence the conditions of peace for the good of all.

The United States Government is today acting upon the proposition that the nature of the ultimate peace vitally concerns the security and prosperity of America and, without contemplating political commitments in Europe, is ready, early and late, morning, noon and night, to work for a co-operative peace which will serve the ends of political liberty and economic freedom.

Two Other Presidents on the Third Term Question

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The following quotations from Presidents of the United States were given at a recent banquet. The first is from George Washington's Farewell Address:

Friends and Fellow Citizens:

The period for a new election of a citizen to administer the executive government of the United States being not far distant, and the time has actually arrived when your thoughts must be employed in designating the person who is to be clothed with that important trust, it appears to me proper especially as it may conduce to a more distinct expression of the public voice that I should now apprise you of the resolution I have formed to decline being considered among the number of those out of whom a choice is to be made.

I beg you at the same time to do me the justice to be assured that this conclusion has not been taken without a strict regard to all the considerations appertaining to the relations which binds a dutiful citizen to his country. That in withdrawing the tender of service, which silence in my situation might imply, I am influenced by no diminution of zeal for your future interest; no deficiency of grateful respect for your past kindness, but I am supported by a full conviction that the step is compatible with both.

Jefferson's views upon the same matter: In a letter written to the General Assembly of North Carolina, on January 10, 1808, which Assembly had voted approval of the third term for Jefferson, he said:

I learn with the livest sentiments of gratitude, and respect your approbation of my conduct in the various charges which my country has been pleased to confide to me at different times; and especially that the administration of our public affairs since my accession to the Chief Magistry, has been so far satisfactory that my continuance in that office, after its present term, would be acceptable to you.

But that I should lay down my charge at a proper period, is as much a duty as to have borne it faithfully.

If some termination to the services of the Chief Magistrate be not fixed by the Constitution, or supplied by practice, his office, nominally for years, will in fact, become for life; and history shows how easily that degenerates into inheritance.

Believing that a representative government responsible at short periods of election is that which produces the greatest sum of happiness to mankind, I feel it a duty to do no act which shall essentially impair that principle; and I should unwillingly be the person who, disregarding the sound precedent set by an illustrious predecessor, should furnish the first example of prolongation beyond the second term of office.

Very recently, the President, at a press conference, became aroused, and bluntly stated, "I did not intend to be bluffed into stating whether I shall be a candidate. No one has any authority to speak for me, and I will speak for myself, when I see fit to do so."

Comment is unnecessary. P. F. H.
Laramie, Wyo.

When Walking—

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

When we have heavy snows as we have had recently, pedestrians often must walk in the streets, which are usually cleared before the sidewalks. When a pedestrian must walk in the street, which side should he walk on? The point I wish to make is elementary, but heeding it may save confusion some day. Let's figure it out. If you walk on the right, cars moving down your side of the street will come on you from behind. If you walk on the left, cars coming down your side of the street will approach in front of you, in clear view. Obviously it is safer to walk on the left because:

1. You can see any traffic moving on your side of the street and get out of the way if necessary and
2. You need not worry about vehicles coming up behind you, for they are on the other side of the street. If everybody who had to walk in the street would keep to the left, there would be fewer automobile accidents involving pedestrians. Let's start a walk-on-the-left movement!

Incidentally, the dark clothing we usually wear in winter makes it easy for a motorist driving at night to "spot" a pedestrian against the snow. But next summer, if you have to walk a country road at night, wear white garments or carry a newspaper in your hand to attract motorists' attention.

F. ALLEN WENTWORTH
South Braintree, Mass.

"Help for Finland"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Well! Well! That letter in your recent issue from the Executive Committee of The Harvard Student Union, about helping Finland, certainly makes grand reading to us old chaps, who were once young ourselves, and still love the fearless idealism of youth. Isn't it splendid to see the way these lads jump at the opportunity of helping the little fellow against the big bully, without a thought of their own safety?

JOHN W. E. GILLESPY
Torpoint, Cornwall, Eng.

Fox on the Road

I met him on the road and we
Eyed each other respectfully.
He was not hunted and he saw
No lethal weapon in my paw.
His way lay west, mine to the east,
And so we passed, a man and beast
Engaged upon an ageless quest;
Each with a secret in his breast.

JOHN RITCHEY

A Czech Looks Like an American

The comparative absence of Prague from the news columns since the portentous November events—the imprisonment of 1,200 Czech students and subsequent resignation of the Protectorate's governor, Baron Von Neurath—indicates clearly the city's position today. From being a world capital, Prague has become a provincial town, a regression which contrasts oddly with its former busy state.

The Prague I knew was an ultra-modern prosperous city, where food was cheap and excellent. Prague *Schinken* (ham) has always been famous on the Continent and delicious *belegte Brötchen* (open-faced sandwiches) cost only one and a half koruny, less than 5 cents. On the streets and in the hotels a certain bustling activity reminded me more of New York than the other European capitals. The Alcrone's lobby was very similar to that of the Hotel New Yorker, which I had left only two months before; for Jewish buyers and smartly-dressed young women swarmed around and saxophone jazz penetrated the air in the late afternoon. After hearing *Hubička* at the State Opera House that first night, I stopped in one of the numerous ultra-modern automats downtown.

Throughout my entire stay in the then republic, my respect increased steadily for these 8,000,000 people of whom I had scarcely heard before. Why, they had settled here back in the second century and had clung on to these lands ever since!

As I began to appreciate the Czechs' long racial entity, so I learned to value his economic progressiveness. When the train pulled out of Wilson Bahnhof on the last morning of my visit, the man on his way to Brno sitting opposite me in our third-class compartment took out his pencil and using the koruna's then market value of three cents, worked out what he had paid for his wearing apparel. His overcoat, a warm fleece-lined one of pure wool, had cost $15; his all-woolen suit of mass-tailored cut, ten koruny, and his rubbers, I recall, were 23 cents. Cheaper than they could be had in the United States!

My last Czech contact came in July, 1939, not quite a year after the new government had marched in, when we were residing in a factory town in North Germany into which many Czechs were transferred to secure employment. Sometimes when I heard them speaking only Czech on the trams, I watched them closely, for their easy movements and self-reliant air recalled workers in the United States. Could it be possible that the simple transference of American political institutions to a country in Europe's center had produced so marked a resemblance to ourselves?

Seated across the aisle from them one day, I saw that despite the dissimilarity of our languages—theirs allies them more closely to the Russians than to us—in our manner of thinking and economic development, we were alike. I knew then that true democracy, with its freedom from that militarism which inevitably ushers in a low standard of living, must, in spite of its transient faults, eventually prevail. Put to the test in the heart of Europe it succeeded in proving itself worthy of wider use.

J. H. M.